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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

**TWICE-A-MONTH**

**SEPTEMBER 15, 1921**

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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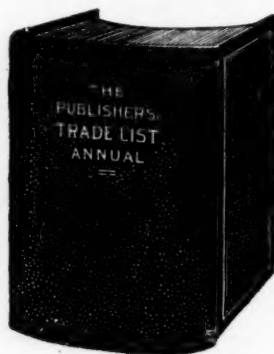
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 15, 1921



## The Objects of Cataloging\*

By ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE

Director of Harvard University Library

LET me preface my remarks by admitting that the following observations are not based on principles of theoretical perfection, that is to say on unlimited funds. Nor are they altogether applicable to highly specialized collections like those of the John Carter Brown Library or the library of Mr. Henry E. Huntington, where we naturally expect cataloging to be more analytical and more minutely descriptive than when it has to cover a greater number of subjects. I am looking at the question from the standpoint of a large general library whose books deal with an infinite number of topics and are in many languages, and which has to regard its catalog, not as a work of art, but as the best makeshift it can provide with the resources at its disposal. The fact that we do not think certain things worth our doing does not prevent us from being glad to have others do them for us on L. C. cards or elsewhere. Each library has to face for itself the question of how, given its own conditions and budget, it can catalog the books in its possession in such a way as to make them most useful to its public. Amidst the continual application of numerous rules, torn between our desire for the utmost service and the urgent need of economy, it is sometimes well to get back to first principles and to ask oneself what the object of it all is. Who are the public we are trying to serve and what do they really need from the catalog?

A class to be considered apart is the library staff itself, even when that staff consists of but one. The ordering department needs all sorts of bibliographical knowledge and means of controlling information, especially in dealing with rarities. The date, the printer, the number of pages, the exact wording of a complicated title may be of much importance to it and the results of a mistake may be serious.

\* Read at the meeting of the Catalog Section of the A. L. A., June 21, 1921.

The reference librarian naturally desires as many aids as possible. The more analytical and subject cards and added entries of all kinds that he can turn to, the easier it is for him to answer the countless miscellaneous questions with which he is assailed. As for the cataloging department, it is moved by the laudable desire to do its work as well and thoroly as possible and to avoid some of the reproaches which will be showered upon it by every even imaginary person who cannot find just what he is looking for in the shortest possible time. All this is as it should be, but whoever is responsible for the budget of the library, has to remember that the wishes of the staff represent a counsel of perfection and cannot be given exclusive consideration.

Most people come to a library either to get a particular book or to look up some topic. Those who are hunting for a particular book are comparatively easy to deal with, provided they have got the author and title straight. When they have not, as all too often happens, they need to be helped out. For their purposes a good bibliography, if it exists, may be better than the subject catalogs, but they will probably have to be told about it and perhaps assisted in their consultation of it. This class of people should be kept in mind by the cataloger, for they force themselves on the reference librarian and they are by no means confined to the ignorant or careless. Many works will be remembered only by the title with an approximation to the name of the author, hence the utility of title cards. Good cross references are always desirable, and popular as well as official titles should be recognized. For instance, someone comes in to seek a certain number of an English Blue Book. He neither knows nor greatly cares, except at the moment, what the exact wording of the official title of a Blue Book is, so he naturally turns to the popular name. He should find under that name a card

that will guide him in his further researches. Likewise it should be made easy for him to find a publication of some learned society or other serial publication even if he does not know just exactly what it is called.

The people who wish to look up a subject present a much more difficult problem. The task of meeting their requirements is complicated enough at its best and we should ever be alert to simplify it when possible. There are certain limitations which should be recognized from the start. One of them is that in many cases the best library catalogs can be only a very imperfect bibliographical instrument. It will often represent merely a collection of monographs on subjects which have been treated better in other than monographic form. For instance, Mr. James Ford Rhodes's *History of the United States*, if we chose to analyze it, could doubtless furnish fifty good subject headings of material as useful as some of the listed special works dealing with the same topics; a similar statement could be made about various important works of general science, yet we cannot afford to analyze their component parts to more than a very slight degree any more than we can those of a cyclopedia or a biographical dictionary. We are frequently unable to bring out even by title all the works in the nature of monographs that we receive. We can only refer people to a few bibliographical tools like the *Reader's Guide* or the *Cumulative Book Index*, but for us to catalog fully all the articles contained in the many hundred, not to say thousand, volumes of serials, reports of learned societies, *Festschriften* and other composite works that are received annually by a large library is out of the question. This should not discourage us from trying to have as good a catalog as we can, but we must entertain no illusions about it. Reflection also suggests that if we cannot attain completeness in a catalog, there is one less reason for taking full note of all the rubbish in our stock.

Cataloging—and I am using the term in its broadest sense to include classifying and other ancillary processes—is the way of conveying to the public as well as circumstances permit, the knowledge of the resources of the library. It cannot be exhaustive any more than a handbook of a science tells all that is to be learned of that science, and the attempt to make it so is one of the commonest of the pitfalls that beset its path. Like much other valuable work, it implies a process of selection and one of the most important qualities demanded is sound common sense. Similarly the power of quick decision and of distinguishing the important from the unimportant count for more in the long run than technical training and they are

harder to acquire. There is a call for comprehension and even for imagination. While the fundamental object, that of making knowledge accessible, will always be the same, the extent and the way this shall be done will vary greatly. For instance, in a library whose shelves are freely open to the public, the classification may be the matter of prime importance. The books on each great topic may be carefully arranged according to the system that suits that topic best and in a manner quite different from those dealing with other topics. In such cases the working out of the classification, the adhering to it, the making of modifications when they are desirable, and the best treatment of books—there will always be plenty that refuse to fit in quite with any system—all these things may count for much more than the subject headings on the cards. Also the proper relation of the subject cards in the catalog to the arrangement of the books on the shelves and the extent to which the one can supplement or enable us to dispense with the other will offer puzzling problems. It is obvious, too, that certain things worth doing in a small library would not be wise in a larger one and vice versa. A small library may well find it profitable to keep a separate list of all its French fiction, a large library will not.

Even the same book should not necessarily be cataloged from the same point of view in different libraries. Its aspects will vary in importance according to the library that possesses it, particularly if that library is a specialized one. A fifteenth century volume on general science will be of interest for certain things to a botanical library, for others to a zoölogical one, for others to a medical one and still for others to a collection of early imprints. There is no reason why they should all catalog it in a uniform way. Not that I scorn uniformity. I am grateful to have L. C. cards do so much work for us; indeed I do not see how we could get on without them. But, after all, we still have to decide more than two-thirds of our cases for ourselves and a large general library, if highly classified, is at the same time a collection of special ones which we may wish to treat in various ways. We cannot solve our problems by mere mechanical devices or fixed rules, but must use our heads, which is a reason why the job is interesting.

There is one truth which may be painful to our pride but which we shall do well to accept without wincing. The subject cards of the catalog are for the general public and will seldom be of much service to the specialist save for casual convenience. He will get his knowledge of the bibliography of his specialty from his general reading and from following his scien-

tific periodicals. The idea that a library catalog can add much to his information is apt to strike him as ridiculous. To be sure it may be useful to him in showing him what are some of the resources of the library or to set him on the track of good books not in his field, but there he is merely one of the general public. Let me add that I have come to this conclusion after many years of experience, both of teaching and of directing the work of students and of pursuing my own studies as well as taking part in the administration of a large university library. I am convinced that the great majority of my colleagues in the faculty regard the subject portion of the catalog as little more than a means and often not the best means for the undergraduate to find material for writing theses, and certainly not as of particular value to themselves. They know and it is their business to know and keep up with the bibliographical aids in their own field and the same is true of visiting scholars. What they wish to find out is not what books exist that deal with a given topic but only what ones of whose existence they have already heard are to be found in a given library.

I shall not enter here into the disputed question of how much the existence of an increasing number of bibliographies diminishes the necessity for full cataloging. It almost seems as if some day cataloging would consist largely of references to bibliographies, most of them more or less out of date. But we have not got to that yet.

Of course it is much easier to agree in theory to the necessity of differentiation in cataloging than it is to formulate wise and workable rules to apply in specific cases. All I can try to do here is to make a few scattered suggestions. To begin with a point which has not attracted the attention it deserves, I believe that in practice every library with books in many languages makes some distinction in the thoroughness of the way it catalogs them. But libraries and catalogers are quite loath to admit in theory that the medium thru which knowledge is conveyed affects the intrinsic value of that knowledge or its claim to recognition. Yet it stands to reason that for public utility a general library in an English-speaking country should as a rule catalog most fully its works in English. We can also see that its works in French, German, Spanish and Italian will be more needed, except for special reasons, than let us say those in Swedish or Portuguese or Polish, and that these last will be more worthy of full cataloging than ones in Armenian or Chinese. Be it remembered, too, that even for most of the European languages the work of preparing the

library cards will be done by catalogers who have a very slight knowledge, if any, of those languages. It is a painful fact that taking central Europe alone, from the North Cape to the Straits, there are today seventeen (if not more) independent states, no two speaking the same language and each one fiercely jealous of its linguistic rights, and with a mania for publication. Doubtless too the Library of Congress will, according to habit, insist that the same first name of their respective authors shall be written in seventeen different ways. But looking up in a dictionary each word of a title and guessing at case endings is a time-consuming and expensive process. Seriously speaking, why should most libraries expend much labor over books in out-of-the-way tongues. What value for an average catalog has an accidentally acquired Bohemian arithmetic or an Arabic poem or a New Testament in Hawaiian? If the library is unable or has not the courage to give them away, it should at least waste little effort in decking them out with full cataloging. Why not face the question frankly and make rules, tho I admit it is not easy, such as that for many languages only an author, or an author and a title card, should be prepared. Sometimes the nature of the subject treated might be taken into consideration. For instance, there would seem to be more reason for cataloging fully a Spanish work dealing with the history of Argentina than one dealing with the history of aeroplanes. The author would be more likely to have special competence in his subject and the would-be reader would be more likely to know Spanish. It is also not infrequently worth while to pay more attention to translations than to works in the original language. For students of literature, we may wish to bring out on the shelves and in the catalogs such groups as translations of Persian poetry or of Chinese fiction. People who can read the originals are not likely to get at them thru most of our catalogs.

The same sort of reasoning as to the greater or lesser probable utility of a work to the public and the consequent desirability of full cataloging may be applied in other ways. The date at which a book has been written often greatly affects its value. This is particularly true of scientific works which are apt quickly to become obsolete. Why should we catalog fully a text book on physics written a generation ago and of scant interest save to some student of the history of pedagogy, who will very possibly be able to get at it in the stack? Why should we do anything but short cataloging for scientific works more than fifty years old, or for those in any but the most important European



languages? Also, are we not guilty of much unnecessary duplication? Cross references should not be overdone but when wisely used they save many cards. There is no reason why all the books on relations or treaties between England and France should be placed under both countries, any more than that lives of George III should be placed both under his name and also under his reign in English history. There are many suggestions that might be made following the same line of thought. All would admit that if a library has one hundred and fifty editions of a work it need not make out full subject cards for all of them. On the other hand it has a right to favor certain specialties which it is known to possess and for which people are likely to consult it. It should never be afraid of charges of inconsistency when it is acting from sound reasons.

The necessity of restrictions indeed affects only the negative side of cataloging. On the positive there are plenty of precepts to keep in our minds and ways in which we can be helpful. Here I can only touch upon one or two matters which will doubtless be familiar to many of you and which there is not time to discuss in detail.

I believe that however complicated a great catalog fundamentally is and must be, one of its objects should be to present an outward appearance of simplicity. It can hardly hope to attract the public but it should repel as little as possible. The terms used should be simple and as free as may be from library jargon. We must keep in mind how easy it is to create terminology with which we quickly get so familiar that it seems commonplace, but which looks meaningless or absurd to those not in the profession. I suppose, for instance, we must stick to "Horatius" and "Homerus" instead of Horace and Homer, but I hate them. I must confess too that after many years, I am still enough of an outsider to feel that some of the things typed at the tops of certain cards are a rigmarole not worth the trouble of deciphering and when I see proper names struck off a Library of Congress card, my natural reaction is to suppose that this is to correct an error, not to facilitate cataloging, etc. I believe, too, that there should be plenty of good guide cards, that when the number of cards under one subject gets more than a few inches thick, it is time to be thinking of subdivision, for this is an impatient age. It is wise, also, for a catalog to avoid irritating people or appearing ridiculous.

These last two points need a word of explanation. The average person using a catalog will, I think, submit with some patience, unless

it happens too often, to finding instead of what he is looking for only a reference to somewhere else. But he is apt to feel it would have been as easy to give him what he wanted as to send him further, and if the second place, after perhaps giving partial satisfaction, directs him to a third, and so on, he loses his temper. A catalog can indeed be an irritating thing and those that use it are often short tempered, with or without reason.

It can also make itself ridiculous. For instance, when in a large library, under what seems a reasonable and important subject heading we find only two or three entirely miscellaneous cards. It is true the topic may be quite adequately looked after elsewhere. In that case the heading had better be suppressed. Another futile thing is to put in two or three random cross references when a dozen others would be equally good.

The question of subdivisions is one that deserves care and thought. I will take up only one type of question with which I happen to be familiar. We find among the subject subdivisions under names of countries, states, etc., used by the Library of Congress, besides "description and travel," "civilization," "intellectual life," "moral conditions," "social conditions," "social life and customs." We also find "commerce," "commercial policies," "economic conditions," "industries," "manufactures." Now all these headings may be worth keeping for special works and for works preponderantly on one or two topics, tho there will be much overlapping. But they should be sparingly used and it is sheer waste of time and energy for the cataloger to pore over some ordinary volume of travel and description about, let us say, France, and try to determine whether one should bring out its "civilization" or "social conditions," "intellectual life" or "industries." Anybody of intelligence studying one of these particular subjects would naturally turn also to general works about the country or at least could be told to. The division that should be made and carefully made is by date. France since the World War is different from the France of ten years ago. The France of Louis XVIII was not the France of Louis XVI before the Revolution, and this was a different France from that of Francis I, which in its turn differed from the France of the Middle Ages. Descriptions of France and of other countries should be divided according to periods, and this is even truer of the shelflist than of the catalog. In most cases it should not be done by centuries, the easiest way, and one giving an appearance of consistency, but one betraying ignorance and laziness. Each country should have its di-

visions based on its own historical development, for instance, to quote only the most obvious, for the Latin American states, their colonial and their independent periods, for Japan the time before and the time after the arrival of Perry. Another sort of division which may well be made by a large library in dealing with modern historical events, about which it possesses a rich literature, is to divide contemporary accounts from later descriptions. The line is not very easy to draw, especially when we come to reminiscences, but it is real. Tho we are hardly ready to apply it just yet to the World War, it does very well for the French Revolution.

But when one gets down to details of this

sort, one could go on indefinitely, so I will end by returning to my main contention. The object of cataloging is to make knowledge available to the public, and, as in the case of writing books, the best results can be attained only by clearness of thought, skillful arrangement and wise restriction. Like an unreadable book, an unworkable catalog fails in its object. The fact that its chief faults may have been due to over ambition may soften our criticism but does not affect the result. On the other hand, a good library catalog is a thing to be proud of. It renders a very real service to the public and takes an honorable place among the agencies that contribute to the progress of our civilization.

## Statement as to Tariff on Books in the Fordney Bill

1. The Tariff Bill as passed by the House of Representatives imposes a duty on *all* books (with minor exceptions) of foreign origin regardless of the language in which they are printed. Under the Acts of 1909 and 1913 all foreign books were exempt except those in the English language published within twenty years before the date of importation.

2. The duty is raised to 20% from the 15% (4 cents per pound for children's books) of the present law.

3. While libraries, by making affidavit, can, as heretofore, get their books in duty free, the number of copies is reduced to a maximum of two as against two in any one invoice, allowed by the Acts above cited.

4. Libraries and books of persons from foreign countries, which, with similar household effects, have been exempt under preceding Acts, are here subject to duty when exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars in value.

These provisions constitute a tax on knowledge and yet can hardly yield revenue of any consequential amount. Nor can protection to domestic industry thus be alleged, for discouraging the work of foreign genius does not automatically give birth to similar genius here. This measure affects libraries disadvantageously, as well as American science and scholarship in general, with which they are allied in advancing public education.

It concerns libraries because,

1. This duty will be the reason or excuse for a sharp advance in the prices of all foreign books, just as the present duty of 15% on recent English books (along with increased costs of transportation) has operated to raise the price of such books to the American buyer

to a figure greatly in excess of the price in England, in some cases to more than double that price.

2. American dealers will be discouraged from buying up European stocks from which we might select, at a time of special opportunity due to the dispersal of private libraries and the depreciation of foreign exchange. These stocks are highly important as the source material in which our libraries are necessarily inferior to old European collections.

3. In restricting the libraries' privilege of free importation to two copies of a book as a maximum, the Bill thus requires large libraries to pay duty on all copies imported in excess of two. This seems an unnecessary hardship. There is no indication that the privilege has been abused. It has saved the taxpayers of our cities much money by permitting free public libraries to supply all their branches (in some cases as many as thirty or forty) with important new books.

4. Affidavits will be required of every library for every book imported, if foreign (i.e., non-English) books are taken from the free list. This means an enormous amount of clerical work added to the already heavy burden of library administration. We have been freed from this burden for twelve years, and shrink from the thought of going back to it. While seemingly a minor detail, it is in reality a very serious addition to the routine work of libraries.

This Bill is of concern to American scholars and scientists because,

1. Foreign books upon which the (increased) duty is laid are imported chiefly for

the use of university and college professors and instructors, a salaried class whose purchasing power is admittedly much lower than in earlier years, and who will be hampered and stopped in much of their work, if the bill becomes a law. The revenue accruing to the Treasury from this duty would be out of all proportion to the inconvenience and positive loss which it will cause.

2. The limit laid upon the size of an immigrant's library that may be brought in without duty seems an unwise hardship to impose. We certainly have nothing to gain from impeding the entry of a family of such character as to own a valuable library.

The Executive Board of the American Library Association, therefore, respectfully but emphatically protesting against reimposing a tax on knowledge in the shape of a duty on foreign language books, begs to request the following amendments to Tariff Bill H. R. 7456:

1. In Par. 1310, lines 9 and 15 change "20 per centum ad valorem" to "15 per centum ad valorem."

2. To Par. 1529 prefix the following from Par. 425 of the Act of 1913 (agreeing with Par. 517 of the Act of 1909):

"Books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, bound or unbound, and charts, which shall have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, and all"

3. To Par. 1530 prefix the following from Par. 426 of the Act of 1913 (agreeing with Par. 518 of the Act of 1909):

"Books and pamphlets printed wholly or chiefly in languages other than English; also"

4. In Par. 1531, line 9 insert "in any one invoice" after the word "exceed" (as per Acts of 1909 and 1913).

5. In Par. 1532, line 17 strike out the words "and not exceeding \$250 in value" (as per Acts of 1909 and 1913).

It is confidently expected that this statement of the case is a sufficient argument. If, however, the Senate Committee in Finance desires to hear arguments in favor of this contention, the Association will be glad to appear by special representatives.

The A. L. A. Committee on Federal and State Relations, and that on Book Buying have lodged the above joint protest with Senator Boies Penrose, Chairman of the Senate Committee in Finance, against those sections of the Fordney Tariff Bill which affect adversely the interests of libraries and of education in general. These Committees urge all

libraries immediately to communicate in similar vein with their individual Senators, so that as large a volume of protest as possible may face the Senate when it reconvenes on September 20. Similar expression is being arranged with the National Education Association, Association of American Universities, Association of Urban Universities, and American Association of University Professors.

JAMES I. WYER, *Chairman,*

*Committee on Federal and State Relations.*

M. L. RANEY, *Chairman,*

*Committee on Book Buying.*

### Books Popular in July

**F**ICTION titles most in demand in the public libraries in July, according to Frank Parker Stockbridge's list prepared for the September *Bookman* were:

Sinclair Lewis. *Main Street.* Harcourt.  
Dorothy Canfield. *The Brimming Cup.* Harcourt.  
Edith Wharton. *The Age of Innocence.* Appleton.  
Gertrude Atherton. *The Sisters-in-law.* Stokes.  
Zane Grey. *The Mysterious Rider.* Harper.  
Floyd Dell. *Moon-Calf.* Knopf.

The titles in general literature most in demand were:

H. G. Wells. *The Outline of History.* Macmillan.  
Margot Asquith. *Margot Asquith: An Autobiography.* Doran.  
Frederick O'Brien. *Mystic Isles of the South Seas.* Century.  
Frederick O'Brien. *White Shadows in the South Seas.* Century.  
Edward Bok. *The Americanization of Edward Bok.* Scribner.

Anonymous. *Mirrors of Downing Street.* Putnam.

Best sellers in fiction during the same month, according to reports prepared by sixty-four booksellers in fifty-five cities for the September *Books of the Month* were:

Sinclair Lewis. *Main Street.* Harcourt.  
Dorothy Canfield. *The Brimming Cup.* Harcourt.  
Joseph C. Lincoln. *Galusha, the Magnificent.* Appleton.

Edith M. Hull. *The Sheik.* Small.

Booth Tarkington. *Alice Adams.* Doubleday.

Coningsby Dawson. *The Kingdom Round the Corner.* Cosmopolitan.

Best sellers in general literature were:

H. G. Wells. *The Outline of History.* Macmillan.  
Frederick O'Brien. *Mystic Isles of the South Seas.* Century.

Lytton Strachey. *Queen Victoria.* Harcourt.

*The Mirrors of Downing Street.* Putnam.

George Bernard Shaw. *Back to Methuselah.* Brentano.

Robert W. Service. *Ballads of a Bohemian.* Barse

### WANTED: LIBRARY JOURNAL

Twenty-five cents will be paid by this office for copies of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of January 1 and of January 15, 1921.

# A Reading List of Books on Social and Labor Problems for Workers' Classes

COMPILED FOR THE WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICA BY FRANK AND RACHEL ANDERSON

**M**ANY calls for lists of books suitable for use in workers' classes have led to the preparation of this list. Lesson outlines and readings were collected from the various experiments in America and Great Britain. Many classes issue no outlines and many outlines give no recommended readings. This list is therefore incomplete, but it is hoped that submission of a tentative list to teachers, librarians and students of industry will lead to the making of a more valuable selection later. Books recommended by only one school have as a rule been omitted. The classes using each book are indicated in brackets. Where no sponsor is given, the book has been recommended by an authority, for possible future use. Some of these have appeared since the publication of the various lists consulted. Some seem to fill gaps in the circle of industrial problems of special interest to workers. A few American books are included because they correspond to those found helpful in British study groups.

No attempt has been made to include fiction and drama titles valuable in the interpretation of industrial problems.

Criticism of this list, with suggestions for future inclusion or omission will be welcomed by the compilers.

The classes using the books are keyed as follows:

Amherst. Amherst College. Classes for workers. Amherst, Mass.

Cole. G. D. H. Cole. Books recommended in his "British Labour Movement; a syllabus for classes and study circles." London. Labour Research Dept. 1920. 30 p. (Syllabus ser. no. 1).

Co-op. League. Co-operative League of America. 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

Daniels. Dr. Margaret Daniels, teacher of psychology and trade union history for the Garment Workers.

DeLeon. Solon DeLeon, teacher for the Garment Workers and the Rand School.

Garment Workers. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Educational Dept. 31 Union Sq. New York. Fannia Cohn, Sec.

Martin. Everett Dean Martin. Director of People's School of Philosophy, New York and Associate Director of the People's Institute, N. Y.

Penn. Pennsylvania Education Committee. (Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. Educational Committee). Harrisburg, Pa.

Plebs. Plebs League (Great Britain) and Labour College (London) formerly Central Labour College.

Rand. Rand School of Social Science. 7 East 15th St., N. Y. Algernon Lee, Director. Bertha Mailly, Sec.

W. E. A. Workers' Educational Association. (Great Britain).

W. T. U. L. National Women's Trade Union League, Chicago Training School for Women Labor

Leaders. 311 South Ashland Boulevard. Alice Henry, Educational Director.

1. Ablett, Noah. Easy outlines of economics. London: Plebs League, 1919. (Plebs.)

2. Adams, H. C. Description of industry. N. Y.: Holt, 1918. (Rand.)

3. Adams, T. S., and H. L. Sumner. Labor problems. 6th ed. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1909. (Penn.)

4. American Federation of Labor. History encyclopedia, reference book. Washington: A. F. of L., 1919.

5. American labor yearbook. v. 1—date. N. Y.: Rand School of Social Science, 1916—date. (Rand.)

6. \*Andrews, J. B. Labor problems and labor legislation. N. Y.: American Association for Labor Legislation, 1919. (Rand.)

7. Arch, Joseph. Joseph Arch. The story of his life, told by himself and ed. with a preface by the Countess of Warwick. 2d ed. London: Hutchinson, 1898. (Cole.)

8. Arnot, R. P. Facts from the coal commission. London: Labour Research Dept., 1919. (Cole.)

9. — Further facts from the coal commission. London: Labour Research Dept., 1919. (Cole.)

10. — Trade unionism: a new model. London: Independent Labour Party, 1919. 16p. (Cole.)

11. Ashley, R. L. American government. rev. ed. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1910. (Rand.)

12. Ashley, W. J. Economic organization of England. N. Y.: Longmans, 1914. (Cole. W. E. A.)

13. Barnes, C. B. Longshoremen. N. Y.: Russell Sage Foundation, 1915.

14. Bartholomew, J. G. Atlas of economic geography. Oxford, 1915. (Garment workers. W. E. A.)

15. Beard, C. A., and M. R. Beard. American citizenship. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1914.

16. Beard, C. A. American government and politics. New, rev. ed. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1914. (Penn.)

17. — Contemporary American history. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1914. (Rand.)

18. — Economic interpretation of the constitution of the U. S. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1913.

19. Beard, C. A., and W. C. Bagley. First book in American history. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1920.

20. \*Beard, C. A. Industrial revolution. London: Allen, n. d. (Garment workers. Penn. W. E. A.)

21. \*Beard, Mary. American labor movement. N. Y.: Harcourt, 1920. (Daniels. Garment workers. Penn. W. T. U. L.)

22. Beer, Max. History of British socialism. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1919. 2 v. (Cole. W. E. A.) For advanced students.

23. Beman, L. T. Closed shop. N. Y.: Wilson, 1921.

24. \*Blanshard, Paul. Twenty-seven questions and answers on the open shop movement. N. Y.: Amalgamated, 1919.

\*Books recommended by various teachers of workers' classes, given in Arthur Gleason's "Worker's Education," rev. ed.

\*\*Since this list was set (late in August) the Garment Workers have added the following to their recommended items: 18, 28, 42, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 57, 62, 65, 81, 86, 100, 110, 132, 141, 143, 147, 151, 153, 156, 159, 166, 168, 186, 218, 219, 220, 226, 229, 242, 249, 263, 269; and Rand, the following: 21, 29, 59, 61, 108, 136, 155, 157, 186.



- mated clothing workers of America, 1921. 24p. (Amalgamated educational pamphlets, no. 4.)
25. Bland, Brown and Tawney. English economic history; select documents. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1915. (W. E. A.)
  26. Bliss, W. D. P., and R. M. Binder, eds. New encyclopedia of social reform. New ed. N. Y.: Funk, 1908. (DeLeon.)
  27. Bloomfield, Daniel, ed. Modern industrial movements. N. Y.: Wilson, 1919.
  28. \*Bogart, E. L. Economic history of the United States. 2d ed. N. Y.: Longmans, 1912. (Penn. Rand.)
  29. Brailsford, H. N. Shelley, Godwin and their circle. N. Y.: Holt, 1913. (Cole.)
  30. — League of nations. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1917. (W. E. A.)
  31. — War of steel and gold. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1915. (Cole. W. E. A.)
  32. Brandeis, L. D. Other people's money. N. Y.: Stokes, 1914. (Penn.)
  33. Brentano, Lujo. On the history and development of guilds and the origin of trade unions. London: Trübner, 1870.
  34. Brooks, J. G. American syndicalism. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1913. (Penn. Rand.)
  35. Brown, P. A. French Revolution and English history. London: Lockwood, 1918. (Cole.)
  36. Bryce, James, viscount. Modern democracies. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1921. 2v. (W. E. A.) For reference.
  37. Budish, J. M., and George Soule. New unionism in the clothing industry. N. Y.: Harcourt, 1920. (Garment workers. Rand. W. T. U. L.)
  38. Bücher, Carl. Industrial evolution, tr. by S. M. Wickett. N. Y.: Holt, 1901.
  39. Carlyle, E. I. William Cobbett. London: Constable, 1904. (Cole.)
  40. Carter, G. R. Triple alliance. Huddersfield, England: Advertiser's Press.
  41. Chesterton, G. K. Short history of England. N. Y.: Lane, 1917. (Cole.)
  42. Cheyney, E. P. Social and industrial history of England. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1901. (Penn. W. E. A.)
  43. \*Clay, Henry. Economics for the general reader. American edition, ed. by E. E. Agger. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1919. (Amherst. Garment workers. Plebs. W. E. A.)
  44. Clayton, Joseph. Co-operation. N. Y.: Dodge, 1912. (People's books.) (Penn.)
  45. — Trade unions. N. Y.: Dodge, 1913. (People's books.)
  46. \*Cole, G. D. H. British labour movement; a syllabus for classes and study circles. London: Labour Research Dept., 1920. 30p. Syllabus series, no. 1. (W. E. A.)
  47. \* — Chaos and order in industry. N. Y.: Stokes, 1920. (Garment workers.)
  48. — Guild socialism. N. Y.: Stokes, 1920. (Cole. W. E. A.)
  49. — Introduction to trade unionism. London: Labour Research Dept., 1919. (Cole. W. E. A.)
  50. — Labour in war time. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1915. (Cole.)
  51. — Payment of wages. London: Labour Research Dept., 1918. (W. E. A.)
  52. \* — Self-government in industry. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1918. (W. E. A.)
  53. — Social theory. N. Y.: Stokes, 1920. (W. E. A.)
  54. \* — World of labor. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1916. (Cole. Rand. W. E. A. W. T. U. L.)
  55. G. D. H. and R. P. Arnot. Trade unionism on the railroads. London: Labour Research Bureau Dept., 1917. (Cole. W. E. A.)
  56. Colvin, S. S., and W. C. Bagley. Human behavior. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1913. (Daniels. Garment workers. Rand.)
  57. \*Coman, Katherine. Industrial history of the United States. New & rev. ed. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1910. (Rand.)
  58. Commons, J. R., and others. History of labour in the United States. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1918. (Penn. Rand.)
  59. \*Commons, J. R., and John B. Andrews. Principles of labor legislation. Rev. ed. N. Y.: Harper, 1920. (Garment workers. Penn.)
  60. Cooley, C. H. Social organization. N. Y.: Scribner, 1909. (Garment workers.)
  61. \*Craik, W. W. Short history of the British working-class movement. London: Plebs League, 1919. (Cole. Penn. Plebs. W. E. A.)
  62. Cunningham, W. Growth of English industry and commerce. N. Y.: Putnam, 1910. (Cole. Rand. W. E. A.) For advanced students.
  63. Cunningham, W., and E. A. McArthur. English industrial history. N. Y.: Macmillan. (W. E. A.)
  64. Devine, E. T. Misery and its causes. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1913. (Penn.)
  65. Dewey, John. Democracy and education. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1916. (Rand.)
  66. — How we think. Boston: Heath, 1910. (Garment workers. Daniels.)
  67. — Reconstruction in philosophy. N. Y.: Holt, 1920.
  68. — School and society. Rev. ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1915.
  69. Dewey, John, and others. Creative intelligence. N. Y.: Holt, 1917.
  70. Drake, M. Women in the engineering trades. London: Labour Research Dept., 1917. (W. E. A.)
  71. — Women in trade unions. London: Labour Research Dept., 1920.
  72. Dutt, R. P. Two internationals. London: Labour Research Dept., 1920. (Cole.)
  73. Edman, Irwin. Human traits and their social significance. Boston: Houghton, 1920.
  74. Ellwood, C. A. Sociology and modern social problems. New ed. N. Y.: American Book Co., 1919. (Garment workers.)
  75. Ely, R. T. Monopolies and trusts. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1912. (Penn.)
  76. Ely, R. T., and G. R. Wicker. Elementary principles of economics. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1904. (W. E. A.)
  77. Engels, Frederick. Condition of the English working class in 1844. N. Y.: Scribner, 1908. (Cole.)
  78. — Socialism, utopian and scientific. Chicago: Kerr, 1906. (Rand.)
  79. Fairchild, H. P. Immigration. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1913. (Penn.)
  80. Fay, C. R. Life and labour in the nineteenth century. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1920. (Cole.)
  81. Foster, W. Z. Great steel strike. N. Y.: Huebsch, 1920. (Rand.)
  82. Freud, Sigmund. Introduction to psychoanalysis. N. Y.: Boni, 1920.
  83. Friday, David. Prices, profits and wages. N. Y.: Harcourt, 1920. (Amherst.)
  84. Gantt, H. L. Work, wages, and profit. N. Y.: Engineering Magazine, 1913. (Penn.)
  85. Garner, J. W. Government in the United States, national, state and local. New York ed. N. Y.:



- American Book Co., 1914. There are also editions for Ohio and Indiana. (Rand.)
86. George, Henry. Progress and poverty. N. Y.: Doubleday, 1905. (Cole. Penn. Rand.)
  87. Gibbins, H. de B. Industrial history of England. London: Methuen. (DeLeon. Rand. W. E. A.)
  88. Gide, Charles. Political economy. (Garment workers. W. E. A.) For advanced students.
  89. Gide, C., and Charles Rist. History of economic doctrines. N. Y.: Heath, 1915. (Garment workers.) For advanced students.
  90. Gleason, Arthur. What the workers want. N. Y.: Harcourt, 1920. (Amherst. Garment workers.)
  91. — Workers' education. 2d ed. N. Y.: Bureau of Industrial Research, 1921. 80p. Bibliography, p. 77-81.
  92. Gompers, Samuel. Labor and the common welfare. N. Y.: Dutton, 1919.
  93. — Labor in Europe and America. N. Y.: Harper, 1910.
  94. Goodrich, Carter. Frontier of control. N. Y.: Harcourt, 1920. (Garment workers. Rand.)
  95. Great Britain. Adult Education Committee. Final report. London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1919. (Cole.)
  96. Green, F. E. History of the English agricultural labourer, 1870-1920. London: King, 1920. (Cole.)
  97. Green, J. R. Short history of the English people. N. Y.: Harper. (Cole.)
  98. Grant, Greenwood, and others. Study of international relations. London: W. E. A. edition. (W. E. A.)
  99. \*Groat, G. G. Attitude of American courts in labor cases. N. Y.: Columbia University, 1911. (Garment workers.)
  100. \* — Organized labor in America. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1916. (Penn. Rand.)
  101. Gruenberg, B. C. Elementary biology. N. Y.: Ginn, 1919. (Rand.)
  102. Hadley, A. T. Economics. N. Y.: Putnam, 1904. (DeLeon.)
  103. Hamilton, H. W., ed. Current economic problems; a series of readings. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1919. (Amherst. W. T. U. L.)
  104. Hammond, J. L., and Barbara Hammond. Skilled labourer. N. Y.: Longmans, 1919. (Cole.)
  105. — Town labourer, 1760-1832. N. Y.: Longmans, 1917. (Cole. W. E. A.)
  106. — Village labourer. N. Y.: Longmans, 1911. (Cole. W. E. A.)
  107. Harris, E. P., and others. Cooperation, the hope of the consumer. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1918. (Co-op. League. Rand.)
  108. \*Henry, Alice. Trade union woman. N. Y.: Appleton, 1915. (W. T. U. L.)
  109. Hillquit, Morris. Socialism in theory and practice. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1909. (Rand.)
  110. Hobson, J. A. Evolution of modern capitalism. New ed. N. Y.: Scribner, 1917. (Cole. Rand. W. E. A.)
  111. — Science of wealth. N. Y.: Holt, 1911. (Home university library.) (W. E. A.)
  112. — Work and wealth; a human valuation. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1914. (Rand.)
  113. Hobson, S. G. National guilds. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1919. (Cole.)
  114. Holt, E. B. Freudian wish. N. Y.: Holt, 1915. (W. E. A.)
  115. Holyoake, G. J. History of co-operation. London: Unwin, 1906. 2v. (Cole.)
  116. Hourwich, I. A. Immigration and labor. N. Y.: Putnam, 1912. (Rand.)
  117. Hovell, Mark. Chartist movement. London: Longmans, 1918. (Cole. W. E. A.)
  118. Howard, Sidney, and Robert Dunn. Labor spy; a survey of industrial espionage. N. Y.: New Republic, 1921.
  119. Howe, F. C. Modern city and its problems. N. Y.: Scribner, 1915. (Penn. Rand.)
  120. Howell, George. Trade unionism, new and old. 4th ed. rev. to 1907. London: Methuen, 1907. (Cole.)
  121. \*Hoxie, R. F. Trade unionism in the United States. N. Y.: Appleton, 1917. (Garment workers. Rand. W. T. U. L.)
  122. Humphrey, A. W. History of labour representation. London: Constable, 1912. (Cole.)
  123. — International socialism and the war. London: King, 1915. (Cole.)
  124. — Robert Applegarth; trade unionist, educationist, reformer. Manchester: National Labour Press, 1914. (Cole.)
  125. Huntington, Ellsworth, and S. W. Cushing. Principles of human geography. N. Y.: Wiley, 1920. (Garment workers.)
  126. Hutchins, B. L. History of factory legislation. 2d ed. rev. London: King, 1911. (Cole.)
  127. — Public health agitation. London: Fifield, 1909. (Cole.)
  128. — Robert Owen, social reformer. London: Fabian Society, 1912. (Cole.)
  129. Hyndman, H. M. Further reminiscences. London: Macmillan, 1912. (Cole.)
  130. — Record of an adventurous life. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1911. (Cole.)
  131. Ideal commonwealths, introduction by Henry Morley. N. Y.: Dutton, n. d.
  132. \*Interchurch World Movement. Commission of Inquiry. Report on the steel strike of 1919. N. Y.: Harcourt, 1920. (Amherst. Penn.)
  133. James, William. Psychology, briefer course. N. Y.: Holt, 1907. (Rand. W. E. A. Martin.)
  134. — Talks to teachers. N. Y.: Holt, 1899. (Daniels. Garment workers. Rand.)
  135. Janes, G. M. Control of strikes in American trade unions. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1916.
  136. Jenks, Edward. History of politics. N. Y.: Dutton, 1900. (Temple primers.) (Garment workers.)
  137. Joad, C. E. M. Robert Owen, idealist. London: Fabian Society, 1917. (Cole.)
  138. Kelly, Florence. Modern industry. N. Y.: Longmans, 1914. (Penn.)
  139. Kelly, R. W. Hiring the worker. N. Y.: Engineering Magazine, 1918. (Garment workers.)
  140. King, W. I. Elements of statistical method. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1916. For advanced students.
  141. — Wealth and income of the people of the United States. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1915. (DeLeon. Penn.)
  142. \*Kirkup, Thomas, and E. R. Pease. Primer of socialism; 3rd ed. rev. and partly re-written. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1920. (Rand.)
  143. Kitson, H. D. How to use your mind. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1916. (Daniels. Rand.)
  144. Labour Research Department (Great Britain). Trade unions in soviet Russia. 1920. 91p.
  145. Labour Year Book. Vol. 1-2. 1916-1919. London: Co-operative Printing Society, 1916—date. (Cole.)
  146. Lane, W. D. Civil war in West Virginia; a story of the industrial conflict in the coal mines. N. Y.: Huebsch, 1921.

147. \*Laidler, H. W. Boycotts in the labor struggle. N. Y.: Lane, 1914. (Rand. Penn.)
148. \*—Socialism in thought and action. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1920. (Rand. Penn.)
149. Laski, H. J. Authority and the modern state. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1919. (W. E. A.)
150. Lauck, W. J. Relation between wages and increased cost of living. Washington: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1920. (Penn.)
151. \*Lauck, W. J., and E. Sydenstricker. Conditions of labor in American industries. N. Y.: Funk, 1917. (DeLeon. Rand.)
152. Lay, Wilfrid. Man's unconscious conflict; a popular exposition of psychoanalysis. N. Y.: Dodd, 1917. (Daniels.)
153. Lee, Joseph. Play in education. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1915. (Rand.)
154. Lenin, Nikolai. "Left-wing" communism. London: Communist Party of Great Britain, 1920. (Cole.)
155. —State and revolution. London: Allen and Unwin, 1919. (W. E. A. Cole.)
156. Levine, L. Syndicalism in France. 2nd rev. ed. of "The Labor Movement in France." N. Y.: Columbia University, 1914. (Rand. Cole.)
157. \*Lilienthal, M. S. From fireside to factory. N. Y.: Rand School of Social Science, 1916. 63p. (W. T. U. L.)
158. Lloyd, C. M. Housing. London: Fabian Society, 1920. 24p. (Fabian tract no. 193.)
159. \*—Trade unionism. London: Black, 1915. (Cole. W. E. A. Rand.)
160. Lovett, W. Life and struggles. (Autobiography.) N. Y.: Knopf, 1920. (Cole.)
161. McDougall, William. Introduction to social psychology. 4th ed. Boston: Luce, 1911. (Garment workers. Martin. W. E. A.)
162. —Is America safe for democracy? N. Y.: Scribner, 1921. (Martin.)
163. —Psychology, the study of behavior. N. Y.: Holt, 1920. (Rand. W. E. A.)
164. MacDonald, J. R. Parliament and revolution. N. Y.: Scott, 1920. (Cole.)
165. Mackail, J. W. William Morris. London: Longmans, 1910. (Cole.)
166. McMurry, F. M. How to study and teaching how to study. Boston: Houghton, 1909. (Daniels.)
167. Marot, Helen. American trade unions. N. Y.: Holt, 1914. (Rand.)
168. —Creative impulse in industry. N. Y.: Dutton, 1918.
169. Marshall, L. C. Readings in industrial society. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1918. (Amherst. Rand.)
170. \*Martin, E. D. Behavior of crowds. N. Y.: Harpers, 1920.
171. Marvin, F. S. Living past; a sketch of Western progress. 3d ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1917. (Garment workers.)
172. Marx, Karl. Capital. 3 v. Chicago: Kerr. (Rand. W. E. A.)
173. —Value, price and profit. Chicago: Kerr, 1908. (Rand.)
174. Mason, O. T. Origins of invention. N. Y.: Scribner, n. d. (Garment workers.)
175. Meredith, H. O. Economic history of England. London: W. E. A. (Cole. W. E. A.)
176. Miller, G. R. Social insurance in the United States. Chicago: McClurg, 1918.
177. Mintz, F. S. New American citizen; reader for foreigners. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1909. (Garment workers.)
178. Morgan, L. H. Ancient society. N. Y.: Holt. (Garment workers.)
179. Morris, William, and E. B. Bax. Socialism, its growth and outcome. N. Y.: Scribner, 1893. (Rand. Cole.)
180. Murphy, J. T. Workers' Committee. Sheffield: Engineering Workers' Committee, 1918. 16p. (Cole.)
181. Murphy, Muir and Graham. The trade unions; organization and action. Oxford: Ruskin College, 1919. (W. E. A.)
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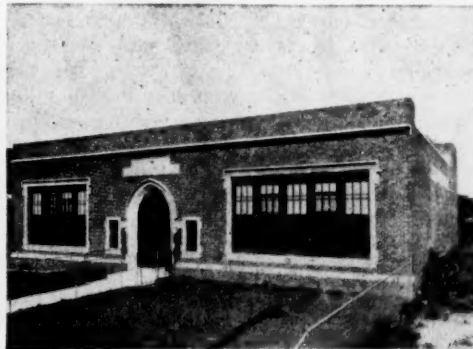
## Cleveland's New "Reading Factories"

THE new building of the Superior Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, which was opened recently, is the final one planned to be built with the last of the Carnegie gifts to Cleveland, which was \$125,000 for four branch buildings. The East Seventy-ninth Street Branch was completed and occupied in July, 1915, Jefferson Branch in December, 1918, and Brooklyn Branch in January, 1919. Building costs have increased so greatly since these buildings were first projected, that more than half of the cost of the Superior building, and all of its furnishings, have had to be paid for from current library income. All four branches had been occupying temporary quarters which had become so inadequate, however, that it seemed imperative to proceed with the buildings in the face of the war and post-war prices.

These four branches represent a quite different type of building from the other Cleveland branches. About the time that Mr. Legler was working out his plan for the Woodlawn Branch building in Chicago, Mr. Brett was studying the same problems, of which these last Cleveland buildings present a somewhat different solution. They provide, in congested or rapidly growing

districts, inexpensive buildings which will meet the need for some years to come, and which will be readily convertible into stores or to other business uses, should they be outgrown or a change of location become desirable in the future.

They are located at or near local business centers. Three of the four are on inside lots, which they cover to the lot line on either side, allowing windows only at the front and back of the building. The windows are so supplemented, however, with abundant skylights of the saw-tooth variety, that they are about the most satisfactory of our buildings in the matter of daylight and ventilation. The East Seventy-ninth Street building is sixty feet wide and eighty-two feet in length; Jefferson, sixty-five feet by seventy-eight; Brooklyn, sixty-five feet by eighty, and Superior, seventy by eighty. The first three branches built to the same general plan, in three longitudinal structural units, could easily be extended forward to the sidewalk and divided into three long store rooms. The entrance corridor and loan desk occupy the front of the central section, and the reference room the rear. On one side is the children's room.



SUPERIOR BRANCH OF THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY. TO THE LEFT THE CHILDREN'S ROOM WITH SAW-TOOTH SKYLIGHT



with a smaller room opening into it from behind thru wide double doors, which serves as little children's room, story-hour room and club room combined. On the other side is the adult circulating room, behind which are the staff, toilet, locker and work rooms and the basement stairway; the small wing into which the staff room extends at the rear makes windows possible on two sides of this attractive little room, the back ones being large French windows opening out on the garden. French windows also lead from the little children's room to the garden which can be used for an out-door reading room and story hour room in the summer. The Brooklyn Branch, which is on a corner lot, has windows on the side of the children's room also.

These buildings, compact to the last degree, provide all of the essentials for branches of their size, tho they have had to be rigorously pruned of all non-essentials. The one fire-place which is needed in extremely cold weather and between seasons, is in the reference room opposite the front entrance where it gets its fullest architectural value. Supervision is made easy by the use of glass partitions. A different treatment of the facade gives a little individuality to each building.

The construction, which is entirely fire-proof, is in reality a combination of library, store and factory construction, and our building superintendent has not inaptly called them "reading factories."

The Superior Branch is in a large and rapidly growing district of American and Jewish readers, where larger accommodations are necessary, hence several modifications were made in the plan for this building. Experience shows that a very long, narrow children's room is difficult to administer, therefore most of the additional width was put into this room. The adult circulating room was extended the full length of the building, and the staff, toilet, locker and work rooms put on a mezzanine floor which is carried across the rear of the building and which contains also two club rooms twenty-one by twenty-two and a half, and twenty-one by twenty-seven feet in size respectively. These are connected by accordion doors which, opened up, throw these rooms into one.

When, a little over a year ago, it was decided to proceed with the building of this last branch, another feature was added, new, so far as I know, in its application to library rooms. This is the sound-proofing of the ceilings. The building is on East One Hundred and Fifth Street, a busy cross-town thoroughfare whose clanging street-cars are hardly conducive to quiet reading, and it seemed a desirable opportunity for testing the merits of the sound-absorbing

treatment. In the test of actual use of the building day after day, it gives every indication so far of being most successful.

These four buildings, while more or less architectural hybrids, are proving so practical that if they need any apology it should be accompanied by the statement that the type has made possible four buildings instead of two, or at most three, of the earlier type of branch libraries which might have been built with the same funds. In filling the book needs of many thousand more readers, largely foreigners who would otherwise be bookless, they do perhaps suggest the name "reading factories," and in so doing justify themselves.

LINDA A. EASTMAN.

### A Library for the Masses

A "CHILD'S LIBRARY FOR ADULTS" is Garry C. Meyers idea of a popular library for the use of the "intermediate masses" who cannot be at ease among card catalogs and who are self-conscious and uncomfortable in the children's room. "The libraries of to-day that ordinarily are considered the best," he says in the December *Education*:

"are for two classes of people, the savants and children. Of the former there are perhaps ten or twenty per cent of the population; of children perhaps another ten per cent of the total population. For the remaining seventy or eighty per cent of the people of America the public library makes practically no appeal, nor does it offer service.

"What is most needed now is a library for the masses, a library of books which can be read by children from six to fourteen, but which are not in a room labeled Children's Library, nor frequented by children.

"Perhaps fifty per cent of the literate or partly literate people of a given community would enjoy most of the books now found in a children's library or children's section of a main library, if those books were not stamped by their location as strictly children's books. . . .

"This library for the masses would contain, of course, the elementary readings with the strictly childish things omitted. The best appeals to the human fancy in all literature would be there; biographies that set forth human struggles and human sacrifices would make up the major part. Books designed to disseminate facts would be in simple form and appeal in a strictly human fashion. Whatever would appear, there would prevail in all a paramount appeal to the imagination.

"Picture the average man with the pick, the man on the lathe, the girl at the counter or stitching-machine, the street vender, the cobbler, the average shop-girl, the fifty million men and women who have never dared to look into a reading room—picture them in a library, among others of their educational level, lost in books that are worth while, or maybe at their home reading from such books in silence, or reading to the baby brother, baby sister, or aged parents. That picture realized would be a great step toward a more complete democracy."

# The Fiction of 1920—A Library Survey

By LOUIS N. FEIPEL

Editor of Publications, Brooklyn Public Library

**H**EREWITH is presented a comparative survey of the new fiction titles of the year 1920, based on findings obtained from thirty-six representative American public libraries.

The number of new fiction titles considered in the preparation of this article was 778, as compared with 181 considered in the 1919 survey. Of these, 626 were found to be contained in one or more of the libraries under consideration, and 152 were titles apparently not represented in any of those libraries. Owing to lack of space titles admitted to less than nine, or twenty-five per cent of the libraries reporting, are not included in this list.

The list of libraries, arranged in the order of their inclusion of the titles, and showing also the proportion of the leading 99 titles owned by each, as also the source of information on which the findings are based, is as follows:

Abbreviation	Library	Number of titles	First 99 titles
NH	New Haven (Conn.) Public Library <sup>2</sup>	427	98
St	St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library <sup>1</sup>	393	99
JC	Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library <sup>1</sup>	385	98
Brc	Brockton (Mass.) Public Library <sup>1</sup>	314	96
T	Toronto (Canada) Public Library <sup>2</sup>	312	91
Ph	Library Company of Philadelphia <sup>1</sup>	291	95
Pro	Providence (R. I.) Public Library <sup>2</sup>	269	91
Ch	Chicago Public Library <sup>1</sup>	266	91
Sp	City Library Association, Springfield Mass. <sup>4</sup>	249	93
Bo	Boston Public Library <sup>1</sup>	234	85
A	Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, Pa. <sup>2</sup>	233	99
M	Malden (Mass.) Public Library <sup>2</sup>	233	85
Cl	Cleveland (O.) Public Library <sup>1</sup>	228	84
NBe	New Bedford (Mass.) Public Library <sup>3</sup>	225	85
H	Hartford (Conn.) Public Library <sup>2</sup>	223	94
Pra	Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y. <sup>2</sup>	220	85
No	Otis Library, Norwich, Conn. <sup>4</sup>	219	84
Wo	Worcester (Mass.) Public Library <sup>1</sup>	218	91
NR	New Rochelle (N. Y.) Public Library <sup>3</sup>	216	96
NY	New York Public Library (Circulation Division). <i>Branch Library News</i> , to Dec. 1920; also special letter.	210	97
Bkln	Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library <sup>1</sup>	208	85
L	Lynn (Mass.) Public Library <sup>1</sup>	201	92
DC	Public Library of the District of Columbia <sup>4</sup>	200	82
J	Jackson (Mich.) Public Library. Correspondence, to July 1, 1921.	192	81

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin to March 1921, also special letter.

<sup>2</sup> Bulletin to April, 1921, also special letter.

<sup>3</sup> Bulletin to May 1921, also special letter.

<sup>4</sup> Bulletin to June 1921, also special letter.

<sup>5</sup> Bulletin to July 1921, also special letter.

Pi	Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh <sup>1</sup>	186	79
F	Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass. <sup>1</sup>	178	82
Po	Library Association of Portland, Oregon <sup>1</sup>	168	70
O	Omaha Public Library, Omaha, Neb. <sup>2</sup>	166	82
Q	Quincy (Mass.) Public Library <sup>1</sup>	153	75
NBr	New Brunswick (N. J.) Public Library <sup>1</sup>	148	74
Wm	Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library <sup>1</sup>	147	75
Blin	Brookline (Mass.) Public Library <sup>2</sup>	144	77
Do	Dover (N. H.) Public Library. Annual Fiction List, 1920; Bulletin, Jan. 1921.	138	75
WB	Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. <sup>2</sup>	136	74
Sa	Salem (Mass.) Public Library <sup>2</sup>	122	73
GR	Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library <sup>2</sup>	114	67

In connection with this table it ought to be mentioned that the New York Public Library's *Branch Library News* was discontinued in January, 1921, and that even so the titles of new books given therein never constituted a complete list; that the *Bulletin* of the Public Library of the District of Columbia does not pretend to keep the accessions listed up to date; that the Cleveland Public Library, for various reasons, does not publish certain new fiction titles in its *Open Shelf* bulletin; and that the *Bulletin* of the Wilmington Institute Free Library is, according to a statement made by its librarian, "not a good guide as to all the books that we purchase."

The 99 leading titles referred to in the above table, together with the libraries containing them, are as follows:<sup>a</sup>

1. Oppenheim. The great impersonation. (In all 36 libraries.)
2. Locke. The house of Baltazar. (do.)
3. Lincoln. The Portygee. (do.)
4. Fox. Erskine Dale—Pioneer. (do.)
5. Gale. Miss Lulu Bett. (do.)
6. Rinehart. A poor wise man. (do.)
7. Lewis. Main Street. (do.)
8. Grey. The man of the forest. (In all but Po.)
9. King. The thread of flame. (In all but GR.)
10. Bailey. The trumpeter swan. (All but Po.)
11. Wharton. The age of innocence. (All but Blin.)
12. Schauffler. Fiddler's luck. (All but Do.)
13. Snaith. The adventurous lady. (All but Wm.)
14. Galsworthy. In chancery. (All but Blin.)
15. Marshall. Many Junes. (All but Cl.)
16. †Macaulay. Potterism. (All but NBr.)
17. Farnol. Black Bartlemy's treasure. (All but Sa.)
18. \*Parker. No defence! (All but Ch and WB.)
19. Oemler. The purple heights. (All but Pi and Po.)
20. Ferber. Half portions. (All but Pro and Q.)

<sup>a</sup>Where authors' names are starred it signifies that those titles have not appeared in the *A. L. A. Booklist*.  
† indicates a "first" novel.

21. Brown. The wind between the worlds. (All but NBr and GR.)
22. Poole. Blind. (All but Q and WB.)
23. Walpole. The captives. (All but J and Q.)
24. Dillon. The farmer of Roaring Run. (All but T and Wm.)
25. Howells. The vacation of the Kelwyns. (All but J and NBr.)
26. Nicholson. Blacksheep, blacksheep! (All but Bo, M, and WB.)
27. Singmaster. Basil Everman. (All but Sp, J, and Blin.)
28. Lynde. The wreckers. (All but Pi, Po, and GR.)
29. Irvine. The foolish lovers. (All but No, NBr, and Sa.)
30. Norris. Harriet and the piper. (All but Wo, Blin, and WB.)
31. Bindloss. The wilderness mine. (All but Pra, Po, and Sa.)
32. Deland. An Old Chester secret. (All but M, WB, and GR.)
33. Watts. The noon-mark. (All but T, No, and O.)
34. Hope. Lucinda. (All but Bkln, Po, and GR.)
35. White. The killer. (All but Bo, O, Q, and Do.)
36. Cutting. Some of us are married. (All but F, Q, Do, and WB.)
37. Haggard. The ancient Allan. (All but O, Q, Blin, and WB.)
38. Porter. Mary Marie. (All but Cl, NY, Pi, and Po.)
39. Day. All-Wool Morrison. (All but Bo, Pra, Pi, and Po.)
40. Paine. Ships across the sea. (All but Ch, Po, Q, and NBr.)
41. Curwood. The valley of silent men. (All but Cl, Blin, Do, and WB.)
42. McCutcheon. West wind drift. (All but Pra, DC, Blin, and GR.)
43. Mason. The summons. (All but Bkln, L, Sa, and GR.)
44. Sedgwick. Christmas roses. (All but No, J, F, and GR.)
45. White. The Rose Dawn. (All but Sp, DC, Pi, and Wm.)
46. Phillpotts. Miser's money. (All but NBe, Pi, F, Po, and NBr.)
47. MacGrath. The man with three names. (All but M, Cl, Pra, Po, and GR.)
48. Oppenheim. The Devil's paw. (All but M, Cl, Po, O, and WB.)
49. Sedgwick. The third window. (All but Pro, No, Q, Blin, and WB.)
50. Vachell. Whitewash. (All but NBe, No, NBr, Do, and GR.)
51. Sherwood. A world to mend. (All but T, J, Wm, Do, and WB.)
52. Dawson. The little house. (All but L, O, NBr, Do, and Sa.)
53. Gibbs. Wounded souls. (All but J, F, Po, O, and Sa.)
54. Lynde. The girl, a horse, and a dog. (All but Pro, NBe, DC, Pi, and Po.)
55. Yezierska. Hungry hearts. (All but JC, Brc, No, Wm, and GR.)
56. Turner. A place in the world. (All but Ch, J, L, NBr, Sa, and GR.)
57. Kyne. Kindred of the dust. (All but Bo, Cl, DC, J, WB, and GR.)
58. Raine. Oh you Tex! (All but Ph, NBe, NR, DC, Po, and WB.)
59. Train. Tutt and Mr. Tutt. (All but Pro, No, DC, J, WB, and GR.)
60. McFee. Captain Macedoine's daughter. (All but Wo, J, O, NBr, Sa, and GR.)
61. Morley. Kathleen. (All but Bo, Pra, DC, Q, NBr, and Wm.)
62. Montgomery. Further chronicles of Avonlea. (All but Ph, Cl, Pra, DC, Q, and Blin.)
63. Sinclair. Poor Man's Rock. (All but Ch, Bkln, DC, O, Wm, and Blin.)
64. Sawyer. Leerie. (All but Ph, DC, Pi, Wm, Sa, and GR.)
65. Brown. Homespun and gold. (All but Brc, M, NBe, Wo, L, and Wm.)
66. Martin. Children in the mist. (All but Ph, M, NBe, Wo, Do, and GR.)
67. Adams. Wanted—a husband. (All but NBe, J, P, Po, Q, Wm, and WB.)
68. Oldmeadow. Coggin. (All but Pro, NBe, No, Bkln, Po, Wm, and GR.)
69. Williamson. The second latch-key. (All but Bo, Cl, F, Po, Do, WB, and Sa.)
70. Rinehart. Affinities. (All but Bo, Pra, Q, Wm, Do, WB, and Sa.)
71. Lincoln. The red seal. (All but Bo, Cl, H, Po, Q, Do, and GR.)
72. Cobb. From place to place. (All but Q, NBr, Wm, Blin, Do, WB, and GR.)
73. Wodehouse. The little warrior. (All but Bkln, DC, J, Pi, Po, Sa, and GR.)
74. Harris. Happily married. (All but NBe, No, F, Q, NBr, Wm, Blin, and Sa.)
75. Hutten. Happy house. (All but T, H, Pi, F, Po, Wm, Sa, and GR.)
76. Bower. The quilt. (All but Pro, M, Bkln, DC, Pi, Po, Q, and Do.)
77. Couperus. The tour. (All but T, Wo, F, NBr, Wm, Blin, Do, and Sa.)
78. Bazin. Pierre and Joseph. (All but NBe, No, F, O, NBr, Wm, Do, and GR.)
79. Benson. Queen Lucia. (All but NBe, J, L, F, O, NBr, Sa, and GR.)
80. \*Fitzgerald. This side of Paradise. (All but M, Bkln, F, Q, Blin, Do, WB, and Sa.)
81. Lee. The Chinese coat. (All but T, NBe, Pi, L, Po, O, Wm, and Sa.)
82. Lucas. Verena in the midst. (All but M, No, Bkln, J, F, O, NBr, and GR.)
83. Merwin. Hills of Han. (All but Cl, Wo, Pra, NBr, Blin, WB, Sa, and GR.)
84. \*Farnol. The geste of Duke Jocelyn. (All but Sp, Wo, Pra, F, NBr, Blin, Do, and Sa.)
85. Kerr. Painted meadows. (All but No, Bkln, Pi, O, Q, Do, WB, and Sa.)
86. Terhune. Bruce. (All but Bo, Cl, NBe, Pra, F, O, NBr, and Do.)
87. Harker. Allegra. (All but M, No, NR, Bkln, J, Pi, Q, NBr, and GR.)
88. Widdemer. I've married Marjorie. (All but Ch, H, Pra, DC, Pi, Po, Wm, Blin, and GR.)
89. Connolly. Hiker Joy. (All but T, Bo, No, DC, J, F, Po, O, and Q.)
90. Fletcher. The Paradise mystery. (All but Pro, Bo, Bkln, Po, O, Q, NBr, Do, and GR.)
91. \*Balmer. Resurrection Rock. (All but NH, Ch, Sp, Bo, Pra, L, Q, WB, and Sa.)
92. Daviess. The matrix. (All but T, Cl, Bkln, DC, Pi, Po, Wm, Blin, and GR.)
93. Mundy. The eye of Zeitoon. (All but Pro, NBe, Pra, Bkln, NBr, Do, WB, Sa, and GR.)
94. Widdemer. The boardwalk. (All but Ch, Sp, Bo, NY, DC, Pi, Q, Wm, and Do.)
95. \*Dell. The top of the world. (All but Ch, Sp, M, Cl, J, Pi, Blin, Do, and WB.)
96. Hewlett. Mainwaring. (All but Brc, M, Wo, F, O, NBr, Wm, Do, and GR.)

97. Stringer. The prairie mother. (All but Bo, M, Cl, H, No, Pra, Pi, Blin, and Sa.)  
 98. Spofford. The elder's people. (All but NR, Bkln, J, F, Po, Q, NBr, Wm, and Blin.)  
 99. MacGrath. The drums of jeopardy. (All but M, Cl, H, DC, Po, Blin, WB, Sa, and GR.)

The foregoing 99 titles represent those that have been added by 27 or more of the 36 libraries covered by this survey. Further titles, in the order of frequency, are as follows:

## IN 26 LIBRARIES

- \*Gibbs. The splendid outcast. (In NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, Bo, A, M, NBe, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, DC, Pi, L, F, Po, O, Q, NBr, Blin.)  
 Fletcher. The Talleyrand maxim. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, NBe, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, L, F, Q, Blin, WB, Sa.)  
 \*†Dodd. The book of Susan. (NH, St, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, NBe, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, Pi, F, O, NBr, Wm, Do, WB.)  
 Raine. The big town round-up. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, NBe, H, No, Wo, NY, J, Pi, L, F, O, Q, NBr, Blin, Do, Sa, GR.)  
 Weston. Mary minds her business. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, NBe, H, No, Wo, NR, DC, J, L, O, NBr, Blin, Do, Sa, GR.)  
 Ashford. Daisy Ashford: her book. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, NBe, H, NY, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, L, O, Wm, Do, WB, GR.)  
 Austin. No. 26 Jayne Street. (NH, St, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, H, No, NY, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, L, Po, O, NBr, Wm, Sa, GR.)  
 Buckrose. Young hearts. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, NBe, H, Wo, NR, NY, Bkln, DC, J, F, Po, Q, Wm, Blin.)  
 Rice. Turn about tales. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, A, Cl, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, L, F, Po, NBr, Blin, WB, GR.)  
 George. Caliban. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Bo, A, M, Cl, NBe, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, L, Po, O, Q, Wm.)  
 Howells. Great modern American stories. (St, Brc, T, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, NBe, H, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, L, Po, Q, Blin, WB, Sa.)

## IN 25 LIBRARIES

- Dell. The tidal wave. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Bo, A, NBe, H, No, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, L, F, O, NBr, Wm, Blin, Sa.)  
 \*Castle. John Seneschal's Margaret. (NH, St, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, Bkln, DC, Pi, Po, Q, Blin, Do, WB.)  
 Hall. Steel preferred. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Pro, Ch, A, Cl, NBe, H, No, Wo, NR, Pra, DC, J, Pi, F, O, Q, Wm, Do, WB, Sa.)  
 Dodge. Whispers. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, A, NBe, H, NR, NY, Pra, DC, L, Po, O, Q, NBr, Blin, Do, WB, Sa, GR.)  
 Marshall. The voice of the pack. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, M, H, No, Wo, NY, Pra, DC, J, Pi, L, Po, Q, NBr, Do, WB.)  
 Webster. Mary Wollaston. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, M, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, J, Pi, L, F, DC, J, L, F, Po, Q, NBr, Wm.)  
 Cullum. The heart of Unaga. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, M, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, J, Pi, L, F, O, Q, NBr, Wm, WB.)  
 London. Hearts of three. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, Cl, NBe, H, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, L, F, O, NBr, Wm, GR.)  
 McKenna. Lady Lilith. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro,

- Ch, Sp, A, M, Cl, NBe, H, No, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, L, F, Wm, Blin.)  
 Nexö. Ditte, girl alive! (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, R, M, Cl, NBe, H, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, Pi, L, Po, O, GR.)

## IN 24 LIBRARIES

- Bradley. The fortieth door. (NH, St, JC, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, Cl, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, DC, J, L, F, O, Q, NBr, Blin, Do.)  
 Footner. The fur bringers. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, No, Wo, NY, Pra, DC, J, F, Po, O, Q, NBr, WB, Sa.)  
 McCutcheon. Anderson Crow—detective. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, NBe, No, NR, NY, Bkln, J, L, Q, NBr, Wm, Sa.)  
 Vorse. Growing up. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, DC, Pi, L, F, Po, O, Q, Wm, Do, WB.)  
 Cather. Youth and the bright Medusa. (NH, St, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, Cl, NBe, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, Pi, F, Po, O, Wm, Blin, GR.)  
 Anonymous. In the mountains. (NH, St, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, A, M, Cl, NBe, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, Pi, F, Po, O, WB, Sa.)  
 MacManus. Top o' the mornin'. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, A, M, Cl, NBe, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, L, Po, Q.)  
 Masters. Mitch Miller. (NH, St, JC, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, Cl, NBe, No, Wo, NR, NY, Bkln, J, Pi, L, F, Po, Q, Blin, GR.)  
 Tooker. The middle passage. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, Cl, NBe, H, Wo, NY, Bkln, J, F, O, Q, NBr, Wm, Do.)  
 Merrick. Mary-Girl. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Pro, Ch, Bo, A, Cl, NBe, H, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, L, F, O, Wm, WB, GR.)  
 Bullard. The stranger. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, Cl, H, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, DC, J, Pi, L, Po, Wm, Blin.)

## IN 23 LIBRARIES

- Dane. Legend. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, Cl, NBe, H, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, Pi, L, Po, Q.)  
 Thayer. The unlatched door. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Bo, A, M, Cl, NBe, No, NR, Pra, Bkln, F, O, Q, NBr, Wm, Blin, Do.)  
 Parrish. The mystery of the silver dagger. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, NBe, No, NR, Pra, DC, J, Q, NBr, Wm, Blin, Do.)  
 Bassett. The wall between. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Pro, Sp, A, M, NBe, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, L, F, Q, NBr, Blin, Do, WB, Sa.)  
 Gregory. Man to man. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, A, NBe, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, DC, L, F, O, Q, NBr, Blin, Do.)  
 Hewlett. The light heart. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, A, M, Cl, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, Pi, L, Po, Q, WB.)  
 \*Blasco-Ibáñez. Woman triumphant. (NH, St, Brc, Ph, Pro, Ch, A, Cl, NBe, H, No, NR, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, Po, O, Q, NBr, Wm, Blin, GR.)  
 Gerould. Youth in Harley. (NH, St, JC, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, M, H, No, Wo, NY, Bkln, J, Pi, L, F, Q, NBr, Wm, Do, WB, Sa.)  
 Vance. The dark mirror. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, A, NBe, H, No, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, J, Pi, L, O, NBr, Wm, Blin.)  
 Hall. Egan. (St, JC, T, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, M, Cl, NBe, H, NY, Bkln, J, L, F, Po, Q, NBr, Wm, Blin, WB, Sa.)  
 Clemenceau. Surprises of life. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, Cl, No, NR, NY, Bkln, DC, L, Po, Blin, Do, WB, GR.)



## IN 22 LIBRARIES

- Brooks. Luca Sarto. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, Wo, NY, Pra, DC, Pi, O, Wm, WB, Sa.)
- Fletcher. Dead men's money. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, M, Cl, NBe, H, No, Wo, NY, DC, J, Po, Q, Wm.)
- Gregory. Ladyfingers. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, NBe, No, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, Pi, L, F, Po, NBr.)
- Graham. Follow the little pictures. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Pro, Sp, A, Cl, NBe, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, J, Pi, F, O, Q, Wm, Do, WB, Sa.)
- \*Hill. Exit Betty. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Sp, Bo, A, M, NBe, No, Wo, NR, NY, Bkln, L, F, Q, NBr, Wm, Do, GR.)
- \*McCarthy. Henry Elizabeth. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, H, No, NR, NY, Bkln, J, L, F, Sa.)
- \*Burt. The red lady. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, A, M, NBe, No, NY, Pra, J, L, F, O, NBr, Wm, Blin, Do, GR.)
- Williams. The great accident. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, A, M, NBe, Wo, NR, NY, DC, L, F, Po, Q, NBr, Do.)
- Grimshaw. Terrible Island. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Ch, Sp, A, M, Cl, NBe, H, NR, NY, DC, J, F, Po, Q, Wm, Blin, WB.)
- \*Sidgwick. The black knight. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, A, M, NBe, H, No, NY, Pra, DC, Pi, Po, Q, NBr, Blin, GR.)
- \*Johnston. Sweet Rocket. (St, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, A, Cl, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, L, NBr, Blin.)
- Butler. Swatty. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, Cl, H, No, Wo, NR, Pra, Bkln, J, Pi, O, Q, GR.)

## IN 21 LIBRARIES

- Baxter. The blower of bubbles. (NH, St, JC, c, T, Pro, Ch, Bo, A, M, Cl, H, No, NY, DC, J, Pi, NBr, Wm, WB, Sa.)
- †Hamilton. William—an Englishman. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Bo, A, Cl, NBe, H, No, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, Pi, Q, Blin, Sa.)
- Hay. The Melwood mystery. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, NBe, H, Wo, NY, Bkln, DC, L, Wm, Blin, Do, Sa.)
- \*Wells. Raspberry jam. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, Bo, A, Cl, NBe, No, Bkln, DC, Pi, L, Po, NBr, Blin, Sa.)
- Buck. The tempering. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, No, Wo, NY, Pra, J, Pi, L, O, NBr, Do.)

## IN 20 LIBRARIES

- Dodge. Skinner makes it fashionable. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Sp, A, Cl, NBe, H, No, NR, NY, DC, Pi, L, O, NBr, Sa, GR.)
- \*Martin. The schoolmaster of Hessville. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, A, NBe, No, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, F, Q, NBr, WB.)
- \*Burt. Hidden Creek. (JC, Brc, T, Ph, Sp, A, NBe, No, Pra, DC, J, L, F, O, Q, NBr, Wm, Blin, Sa, GR.)
- Fitzgerald. Flappers and philosophers. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, A, Cl, NBe, No, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, L, Wm.)
- Ostrander. How many cards? (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, NBe, No, Wo, NR, Pi, Q, NBr, Wm.)
- Aumonier. One after another. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, H, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, Pi, Po, Q, Wm, GR.)

White. Paradise Bend. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, A, M, Cl, No, Wo, NR, Pra, L, F, Po, Q, NBr.)

## IN 19 LIBRARIES

- Pendexter. Red belts. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ch, Sp, A, M, Cl, NBe, NY, Pra, DC, L, O, Q, Do, WB.)
- \*Wells. In the onyx lobby. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, Bo, A, NBe, No, Wo, NY, Pra, Bkln, J, NBr, Sa.)
- \*Hanshaw. The riddle of the frozen flame. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, A, M, H, No, NY, Pra, Bkln, L, Po, Blin, GR.)
- Rideout. The footpath way. (NH, JC, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, Cl, H, Wo, NR, NY, DC, J, Pi, F, Wm, Blin.)
- Johnston. The mystery in the Ritsmore. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, A, Cl, H, No, NR, NY, J, Pi, L, Q, Wm.)
- Reid. Pirates of the spring. (St, JC, T, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, DC, L, Po, WB, Sa, GR.)
- Wylie. Children of storm. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, M, Cl, NBe, H, J, F, Wm, WB, Sa.)

## IN 18 LIBRARIES

- Irwin. Trimmed with red. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Bo, A, NBe, H, Wo, NY, Pra, DC, J, L, O.)
- Kelland. Efficiency Edgar. (NH, St, JC, T, Ch, Sp, A, Cl, Wo, NR, NY, J, Pi, L, O, Q, NBr, GR.)
- Benoit. Atlantida. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, Cl, H, Wo, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, F, Q.)
- \*Cooper. Sunny Ducrow. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, M, No, NY, L, F, O, Q, NBr, Blin.)
- Bachelor. The prodigal village. (NH, St, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, M, Cl, No, Wo, Pra, Bkln, J, Pi, F, Po, Q, WB.)

## IN 17 LIBRARIES

- Sheridan. The typhoon's secret. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, A, M, No, NY, Pra, DC, L, Po, O, Q.)
- D'Annunzio. Tales of my native town. (NH, St, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, M, Cl, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, Pi, L, Po, GR.)
- Leverage. The shepherd of the sea. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ch, A, M, NY, Pra, DC, J, Pi, F, O, Q, Blin.)
- \*White. Lynch lawyers. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Pro, Sp, Bo, A, NBe, Bkln, DC, J, L, Q, Do, Sa.)
- \*Cooper. Tobias o' the Light. (St, JC, Brc, T, Pro, Sp, A, NBe, No, NR, J, L, F, O, Q, NBr, Sa.)
- Pryde. Marquerry's duel. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, H, Wo, NR, DC, Blin, WB.)
- Delafield. Tension. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, Cl, H, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, Po, Q, Wm, WB.)
- Post. The sleuth of St. James's Square. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Ch, Bo, M, H, No, Wo, DC, J, Pi, F, O, Do.)

## IN 16 LIBRARIES

- \*Hill. Cloudy Jewel. (NH, JC, Brc, Ph, A, NBe, No, Wo, Bkln, J, L, F, Q, NBr, Do, GR.)
- Frankau. Peter Jameson. (NH, St, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, A, NBe, H, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, Po.)
- Rohmer. The golden scorpion. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, M, NBe, J, Pi, Po, Blin, GR.)
- Davis. The other woman. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Sp, Cl, No, Wo, NR, NY, J, L, O, Wm.)
- Noyes. Beyond the desert. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Pro, Sp, Bo, M, Cl, NBe, H, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, Po.)
- Sullivan. The rapids. (NH, St, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, No, NR, Pra, DC, J, F, Po, O, WB, Sa.)
- \*Hudson. Spendthrift Town. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, Bo, NBe, H, No, Wo, Pra, Wm, Blin, Sa.)
- Hamsun. Hunger. (NH, St, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, NBe, Wo, NR, Bkln, DC, Pi, Q, Wm.)
- Bojer. Life. (NH, St, Brc, Pro, Ch, Cl, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, F, Po, Q.)



## IN 15 LIBRARIES

- Beresford. An imperfect mother. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Pro, Ch, A, Cl, NBe, H, NR, NY, Pra, DC, Wm.)  
 \*Packard. The White Moll. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Sp, A, NBe, H, No, NR, Pra, L, Do.)  
 Irwin. Suffering husbands. (NH, St, Brc, T, Ph, M, Cl, H, NR, NY, Pra, DC, J, Po, GR.)  
 Johnston. Mrs. Warren's daughter. (NH, Ph, Pro, A, NBe, H, Wo, Bkln, DC, J, Po, O, NBr, Wm, GR.)  
 \*Longstreth. Mac of Placid. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, Ch, NBe, NR, Bkln, DC, J, L, Sa, GR.)  
 Child. The vanishing men. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ch, Cl, NBe, NR, Pra, Bkln, J, Pi, F, Po, NBr.)  
 †Dell. Moon-calf. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, NBe, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, Po, WB.)  
 Rohmer. The green eyes of Bast. (NH, F, St, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, A, NBe, H, NY, Pi, L, Q, GR.)

## IN 14 LIBRARIES

- Hay. "No clue!" (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Sp, A, NBe, H, Wo, NY, Bkln, Do.)  
 Kelland. Youth challenges. (NH, St, JC, T, Pro, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, No, NR, Q, Wm.)  
 \*Barclay. Returned empty. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, A, NBe, H, NR, Bkln, J, Blin, Sa.)  
 Brackett. The counsel of the ungodly. (NH, St, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, No, NR, Bkln, J, F, Wm.)  
 Brown. That affair at St. Peter's. (NH, Brc, T, Pro, A, M, NBe, NR, Q, NBr, Wm, Do, WB, Sa.)  
 Cohen. Gray dusk. (NH, Ch, Bo, NBe, H, No, NR, Bkln, L, Q, NBr, Do, WB, GR.)  
 Crabb. Samuel Lyle—criminologist. (St, Brc, Ph, Pro, Ch, M, Cl, NBe, H, J, F, Wm, Blin, Sa.)  
 Everts. The cross pull. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ch, A, M, DC, J, F, Blin, WB, Sa.)  
 \*Hendryx. The gold girl. (NH, JC, Brc, Ch, Sp, A, Cl, No, NY, L, O, NBr, Wm, Do.)  
 †Holding. Invincible Minnie. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, NBe, NR, DC, J, Pi, Wm.)  
 \*Hughes. What's the world coming to? (NH, St, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, No, Wo, NY, Bkln, DC, L, O, NBr.)  
 Jepson. The Loudwater mystery. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Ch, M, Cl, H, Wo, NR, Pra, Po, O.)  
 Kaye-Smith. Tamarisk town. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Cl, No, Pra, DC, L, Po.)  
 MacGill. Maureen. (NH, St, Pro, Ch, Bo, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, DC, Pi, Po, Q, WB.)  
 Montague. England to America. (NH, St, JC, T, Pro, Bo, Cl, H, NR, Pra, J, Pi, Po, Q.)  
 Montague. Uncle Sam of Freedom Ridge. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Pro, Ch, Cl, H, Wo, Pra, J, Pi, F, Do.)  
 Myers. Patchwork. (NH, St, JC, Pro, Bo, A, Wo, NR, Pi, Po, NBr, Blin, Do, WB.)  
 Ovington. The shadow. (NH, St, JC, Bo, A, H, Wo, Pra, Bkln, J, O, Wm, Blin, WB.)  
 \*Oven. The plunderer. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Sp, A, M, No, Wo, Pra, L, NBr, Do.)  
 Williams. Goshen Street. (NH, JC, Brc, Ch, Sp, Bo, Cl, H, No, Wo, Pra, J, F, WB.)  
 \*Curtiss. Wanted—a fool. (NH, St, JC, T, Ph, Sp, Bo, Cl, NBe, H, Pra, L, F, Do.)  
 \*Dejeans. The Moreton mystery. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, M, Cl, NBe, Wo, Pra, F, NBr, WB.)  
 Miller. The beauty and the Bolshevik. (NH, St, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Cl, No, Bkln, J, Do, GR.)  
 \*Pedler. The hermit of Far End. (JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, Sp, Bo, A, No, Wo, Pra, F, O, NBr, Wm.)  
 Rowland. The peddler. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Pro, Bo, M, No, J, Pi, Q, Wm, Do.)  
 \*Ruck. The bridge of kisses. (JC, Brc, Ph, Ch, Sp, A, M, NBe, No, NR, J, L, Blin, Sa.)  
 Van Vorst. Fairfax and his pride. (NH, T, Ph, Pro, Bo, A, NR, Bkln, J, L, O, NBr, Blin, GR.)

- Mundy. Told in the East. (NH, St, Ph, Sp, Cl, NBe, H, J, Pi, F, Po, Wm, Blin, Do.)

## IN 13 LIBRARIES

- \*Shedd. The iron furrow. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Sp, Bo, M, No, NY, Pra, L, O, Blin.)  
 Cohen. Come seven. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Pro, Ch, M, NBe, NY, Pi, L, Blin.)  
 Kobrin. A Lithuanian village. (NH, St, JC, T, Pro, Ch, Bo, Cl, NR, Bkln, Pi, Po, WB.)  
 \*Perry. Palmetto. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ch, Sp, Bo, M, NBe, No, J, F, Do.)  
 Rees. The hand in the dark. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Pro, Bo, A, M, Cl, Wo, Pi, WB, GR.)  
 Shute. The real diary of the worst farmer. (T, Ph, Ch, A, Cl, NBe, H, Wo, NY, Bkln, DC, Po, Sa.)  
 Dwight. The Emperor of Elam. (St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Bo, M, Cl, H, Wo, Pra, Po, Sa.)  
 \*Kendall. The luck of the Mounted. (NH, St, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, M, Cl, H, No, Wo, Po.)  
 \*Ritchie. Trails to Two Moons. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Sp, Cl, Wo, Pra, Pi, O, Wm.)  
 \*Mackenzie. The vanity girl. (St, JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, Sp, NBe, No, Wo, NY, Bkln, DC, J.)  
 \*Mulford. Johnny Nelson. (St, JC, Brc, Ph, Ch, NBe, H, NY, J, L, F, O, NBr.)  
 \*Sinclair. The romantic. (NH, St, JC, Pro, NBe, H, No, NY, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, L.)  
 Comfort. Son of power. (NH, St, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, M, Cl, Pra, J, F, Po.)  
 \*James. Master Eustace. (NH, St, JC, Bo, Cl, No, Wo, NR, Pra, Bkln, DC, Pi, Wm.)

## IN 12 LIBRARIES

- Davis. The Chinese label. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Pro, NBe, NR, Pra, Po, Wm, Sa.)  
 \*Tompkins. Joanna builds a nest. (NH, St, JC, Pro, Ch, Bo, Wo, NR, Bkln, F, Blin, Do.)  
 Herbert. The secret battle. (NH, St, JC, T, Pro, Ch, Bo, Cl, NR, NY, Pra, DC.)  
 Maurois. The silence of Colonel Bramble. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Pro, Bo, NBe, Wo, NR, Pi, Po, Wm.)  
 Payne. The scarred chin. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Sp, Bo, M, NY, Bkln, Pi, F, Wm.)  
 \*Somerville. Mount Music. (NH, St, Ch, Bo, Cl, H, Wo, NR, Pra, Pi, Wm, Do.)  
 Tarbell. In Lincoln's chair. (NH, St, Pro, Ch, M, Cl, NR, Bkln, DC, Po, WB, GR.)  
 \*Hueston. Eve to the rescue. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, Sp, Bo, NBe, No, F, Sa.)  
 Reynolds. Also Ran. (St, JC, Brc, Ph, Sp, A, M, NBe, Pra, J, Blin, Do.)  
 \*Roche. Uneasy Street. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, S, A, NBe, Pra, J, Blin, Do.)  
 Smith. The pagan. (NH, St, JC, Pro, Ch, Bo, NBe, Pra, DC, Pi, L, O.)  
 Sterrett. Nancy goes to town. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Pro, Sp, NBe, No, Wo, Pra, F, WB.)  
 Thurston. Sheepskins and grey russet. (NH, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, H, NR, Pra, Bkln, L, Po, O.)  
 Tracy. The sirdar's sabre. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, M, H, NR, O, Blin.)  
 \*Audoux. Marie Claire's workshop. (St, Ph, Ch, Sp, NBe, Wo, NR, Bkln, Pi, Do, WB, GR.)  
 \*Young. The young physician. (NH, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, NBe, NR, Pra, Bkln, J, Wm.)  
 Lynn. Free soil. (NH, JC, Ph, Ch, Sp, Bo, Cl, H, Wo, F, Q, Sa.)  
 Maniates. Sand Holler. (NH, St, JC, Pro, Bo, A, NBe, No, J, L, F, Do.)  
 Gambier. The girl on the hill-top. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Sp, Bo, M, Cl, H, J, Q.)  
 \*Easton. The golden bird. (St, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, Cl, H, Pra, Pi, Po.)  
 Morris. The cresting wave. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, M, NBe, No, Wo, F.)

Heydrick. Americans all. (St, Pro, Ch, Bo, Cl, Bkln, DC, Blin, Do, F, WB, Sa.)  
 Kelly. What outfit, Buddy? (NH, St, JC, Bo, M, Cl, H, DC, Pi, L, F, Q.)

## IN 11 LIBRARIES

Brand. Trailin'. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Sp, No, NR, NY, L, O, GR.)  
 \*Miln. Mr. Wu. (St, JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, Sp, M, NBe, H, NR, Po.)  
 Allison. A secret of the sea. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Sp, Pra, DC, F, Po, O.)  
 \*Camp. The gray mask. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, M, Pra, Blin.)  
 Foster. The searchers. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Sp, H, Wo, O, Q, WB.)  
 \*Street. Sunbeams, Inc. (St, Ph, Pro, Bo, NBe, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, O, Do.)  
 Weale. Wang the Ninth. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Ch, Sp, M, Cl, H, F, Wm.)  
 \*Blasco-Ibañez. The enemies of women. (St, Brc, Ph, Pro, Ch, A, NBe, No, Bkln, DC, Pi.)  
 Chipperfield. Unseen hands. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ch, Sp, Cl, H, NR, J, Pi.)  
 Kelley. Outside Inn. (NH, JC, Brc, Ch, Sp, M, NR, DC, J, L, Sa.)

\*†Minnegeode. Laughing House. (NH, St, Brc, Sp, Bo, H, No, Wo, Pra, Wm, Do.)  
 Olmstead. Stafford's Island. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Pro, Ch, M, L, Po, O, Sa.)  
 Ragsdale. Next-besters. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Pro, Ch, Sp, M, Wo, J, O.)  
 Shute. Brite and fair. (St, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, Cl, Bkln, Pi, Po, Blin, Do.)  
 Tynan. Love of brothers. (St, JC, Ch, Sp, A, M, Wo, NR, J, Q, GR.)  
 Coolidge. Wunpost. (NH, St, JC, Brc, No, Wo, NR, DC, J, O, Q.)  
 Gibbon. Jan. (NH, St, JC, T, Bo, M, H, Wo, Pra, Do, Sa.)  
 Hudson. Dead man's plack. (NH, St, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, M, Cl, H, Bkln, Pi.)  
 Turner. Hagar's hoard. (NH, St, JC, T, Ch, Sp, Bo, M, NR, Pi, Po.)  
 \*Wallace. The four just men. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, NBe, H, J, Pi, F, Po.)  
 Young. Undergrowth. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, H, Po, WB, GR.)  
 \*Juta. Cape Currey. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Pro, H, No, Pra, Pi, L, F.)  
 Guillaumin. The life of a simple man. (NH, St, JC, T, Pro, Ch, Cl, H, Pra, Pi, Po.)  
 Richards. A tenderfoot bride. (NH, Brc, Ch, M, Cl, Pra, Bkln, J, Po, WB, Sa.)

## IN 10 LIBRARIES

\*Boyer. Johnnie Kelly. (NH, St, JC, T, Sp, Bo, NBe, Pra, Bkln, F.)  
 Capes. The skeleton key. (NH, JC, Pro, Cl, H, NR, NY, Pi, Wm, WB.)  
 \*Carswell. Open the door. (NH, Ph, Ch, A, M, No, NR, NY, DC, Pi.)  
 Dingle. Gold out of Celebes. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Sp, M, Cl, No, NR, F.)  
 \*Dowst. The man from Ashaluna. (NH, Brc, Sp, Bo, M, Cl, No, Wo, Bkln, Do.)  
 Lowndes. The lonely house. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, A, M, NBe, Pra, Blin.)  
 \*Titus. The last straw. (NH, St, Brc, T, Pro, Sp, F, O, NBr, GR.)  
 White. Ambush. (NH, St, Brc, Sp, Bo, M, H, Wo, Pi, Q.)  
 \*Woodworth. In the shadow of Lantern Street. (St, Brc, T, Ph, Bo, M, NBe, NY, L, O.)  
 \*Wright. The disappearance of Kimball Webb. (JC, Brc, T, Bo, NBe, No, NY, L, NBr, Wm.)

\*Baxter. The parts men play. (NH, St, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Pra, Bkln, Pi.)

\*Burroughs. Tarzan the Untamed. (St, Pro, Ch, NBe, No, DC, J, L, O, Do.)

\*Crockett. The light out of the East. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, H, NR, Bkln, J.)

Gatlin. Missy. (NH, St, T, Ch, Sp, Bo, M, NBe, Wo, F.)

Harben. The divine event. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Ch, H, No, NR, Bkln, DC.)

\*Holland. The man in the moonlight. (St, JC, Ph, Bo, A, Cl, No, J, F, O.)

Hughes. Momma. (NH, St, Brc, Ch, M, Cl, NR, Pra, Bkln, DC.)

Luehrmann. The triple mystery. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Pro, A, Cl, Pi, Wm.)

Mix. At fame's gateway. (NH, Pro, Ch, A, Cl, NR, Pra, L, Do, Sa.)

\*Ogden. The Duke of Chimney Butte. (JC, Brc, T, Ch, Sp, Cl, No, Wo, DC, NBr.)

\*Rowland. Duds. (NH, JC, Brc, Ch, No, NR, NY, J, Q, Wm.)

Barcynska. Rose o' the Sea. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Bo, NBe, Pra, F, O, Blin.)

## IN 9 LIBRARIES

\*Benoit. The secret spring. (St, JC, Brc, T, Ch, Cl, NY, DC, Po.)

Abbott. Happy House. (JC, T, A, M, NR, J, O, NBr, WB.)

†Agate. Responsibility. (NH, St, JC, Ch, Bo, H, Pra, DC, Pi.)

Anderson. Poor White. (NH, St, JC, Ch, Sp, Cl, Pra, Bkln, DC.)

Barbour. Joan of the Island. (St, Ch, Bo, M, NR, L, Po, O, WB.)

Bartley. The Gray Angels. (NH, JC, Pro, Bo, A, M, Wo, NY, J.)

Couperus. The inevitable. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Ch, NBe, Bkln, Po.)

England. The flying legion. (NH, JC, Ph, Ch, No, NR, NY, Q, Do.)

\*Forrester. The dangerous inheritance. (NH, St, T, Sp, NBe, H, No, Pra, F.)

Forster. Where angels fear to tread. (NH, T, Pro, Ch, H, DC, J, Q, Sa.)

\*Irwin. Poor dear Theodora! (NH, JC, Brc, Pro, Bo, M, Cl, No, Wo.)

Lamb. Marching sands. (NH, St, JC, T, Pro, A, M, Cl, L.)

\*Leblanc. The secret of Sarek. (NH, St, Brc, Ph, Pro, Ch, A, NBe, NR.)

\*Mason. The flying bo'sun. (NH, JC, Brc, Pro, M, NBe, J, Blin, GR.)

\*Morris. Hannah Bye. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, NBe, Pi, O, NBr.)

Pedler. The House of Dreams-Come-True. (NH, JC, Brc, Ph, Bo, Pra, DC, O, NBr.)

\*Richardson. Pagan fire. (NH, Brc, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, H, Pra, WB.)

\*Rickard. Cathy Rossiter. (NH, St, T, Ph, Bo, A, H, Wo, NBr.)

"Rita." Diana of the Ephesians. (NH, JC, T, Ph, Sp, M, NBe, No, Bkln.)

Sharp. A pawn in pawn. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Pro, Ch, Bo, A, WB.)

Spears. The river prophet. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ch, Sp, M, Cl, Wo.)

\*White. Storm Country Polly. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, M, NBe, No, L.)

Williams. The witness of the sun. (NH, St, JC, T, Pro, Sp, M, H, No.)

O'Kelly. The golden barque. (NH, St, JC, Ch, Bo, M, H, Pra, Po.)

# A Book-Lover's Protest

BY JULIAN ABERNETHY

WHEN I become a reformer I purpose to institute a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Books. Offences of an incontrovertibly criminal character, tho not specifically indicated in the calendar of the courts, are committed against books, the perpetrators of which should be punishable in varying degrees of severity from fine and prohibition to hanging. There are the people, for example, who turn down the corners of the leaves for their memories to rest upon; who wet their fingers to turn the pages, leaving indelible finger-prints as a permanent betrayal of their criminal habits; who cut the leaves with a pencil or hair-pin, giving the edges a hatched and dog-eared aspect of disgrace; who scribble their comments on the margins, to assail the attention of future readers with their impertinent wit and wisdom; and many other similar insults perpetrated against the dignity and unprotected innocence of a book.

A punishment of peculiar torment should be invented for those who wrench a book open and throw it down upon its outspread covers until they break its back. The poor thing cannot live, of course, with its back broken, and with a few more jerks and twists at its covers by the heartless reader it collapses in a general paralysis and is soon consigned to the merciful peace of the waste-paper bin. Many people even with irreproachable intentions, are as awkward and ungainly in handling books as a man is with a friend's baby in his arms. Such people are as dangerous in a library as is a bull in a china shop; they are, if not *in actu* certainly *in posse*, brutal bibliocides whom the bibliophile must watch with anxious eye, nervously expectant of calamity.

But it is not against the careless, clumsy, and ignorant book habits of the "general reader" that I am uttering my humble protest. It is the official guardians and protectors of books, the "trained" librarian and the expert cataloger, whose consciences I would arouse to a more sensitive realization of their malefactions against helpless books. Several of the sins of which I complain are committed in the name of some hyperefficient system of "library economy," one function of which seems to be to waste the substance of that for which it is presumed to econ-

omize. For example, a book cannot be placed on the shelf without first having its back daubed with a splash of varnish and white paint to indicate its shelf position, a process of branding books as the Texan ranchman brands his horses with a hot iron, disfiguring the beautiful animals for life. A book with delicate and artistic binding that has been treated in this manner is a painful sight. Apparently there is no reason for this form of mutilation except the assumed necessity of making the identity of the book on the shelf so conspicuous that it can be snatched on the run by library attendants. Some people treat their friends with a similar sort of ignominy, in base conformity with the principle, "Time is money."

Again, in the interests of "library economy," there is the card pocket pasted inside the cover, ornamented with a jazz arrangement of dates stamped in black, blue, red, and purple inks, a most forbidding and unsightly spectacle as one opens the book. And on the fly-leaf is deposited a miscellany of cataloger's notes—accession number, shelf number, date of purchase, name of bookseller, etc. And the title-page, too, must be decorated with the ingenious cataloger's informing pencillings, dots and dashes and underlines and other hieroglyphics. By the way, when an author prefers to have his name appear on the title-page with initials, why does the cataloger presume to correct his taste and judgment by writing in the full name? The information is not important, and is easily obtainable in the card catalog, its proper repository; the reader naturally cares only for the name by which the author chooses to be known.

At this point in my grumbling I pause to say frankly that under stress of expert demonstration I should most likely admit that some of these disfigurements which assail the eye of the reader when he opens a book are a necessary evil; but even so, it is an evil that can in some measure be mitigated. I modestly suggest, for instance, that this bibliographical paraphernalia, if it must all go into the book, be placed at the back of the book instead of the front. The entrance to a book should be kept as clean and tidy as a Holland housewife's front door-step.

Another practice that is even more reprehensible and disturbing to the nerves of book-lovers

is the reckless and excessive use of the library stamp, on title-page front and back, on margins and chapter endings thruout the book, and—horror of horrors! on the face of engravings. An ignorant boy or idle janitor would seem to have been set to stamping a new book, and to have gone thru his task like a contented barbarian, leaving his dirty tracks everywhere, blue on one page and purple on the next, hitting indifferently white margin or clear text with his smutchy rubber instrument. To deface a beautiful engraving with this daub of blue ink is, I venture boldly to assert, absolutely inexcusable. The New York Public Library is one of the libraries which does better than this by stamping engravings on the back. Of course the plea for this barbarism is that plates and books would otherwise be stolen. That is to say, every reader is a presumptive thief—an attitude of questionable morality when maintained in an institution devoted to the higher humane culture. In my judgment, it would be far better to lose by theft a book or engraved plate occasionally than to officially and deliberately mutilate all books and plates as a safeguard against possible pilfering. That it is necessary to disfigure a work of art in order to protect it is an indefensible proposition.

Perhaps my most smarting grievance is against the professional catalogers who exasperatingly insist on writing their notes inside the front cover or on the fly leaf, "first edition," "collated," "presentation copy," "author's corrections, p. 69," etc., etc. It possibly saves the cataloger a half minute to dump in these conspicuous places information presently to be used in a printed catalog, instead of placing it on a slip that can be inserted temporarily between the leaves of the book; and it costs the purchaser of such a bescribbled book an hour of ill-tempered labor to erase these records of his shabby convenience. As if directed by a malicious fate, the careless cataloger manages to use a soft pencil on paper with a spongy surface, which absorbs the carbon when treated with the eraser and acquires a permanent muddy splotch, and a hard pencil on glazed papers that leaves ineffaceable furrows on the cleaned page. And even the fiendish blue pencil is sometimes used, whose marks as every bookman knows it is practically impossible to remove. It is an unwarrantable imposition upon the purchaser of a precious old book to force him to clean up the destructive litter of this lazy habit.

I suppose I am a perfectionist, and in a society which is ruled by commerce and regulated by compromise, which patronizes culture instead of promoting it and regards utility as incalculably superior to beauty, a perfectionist is a nuisance, especially if he insists upon propagating his aesthetic foibles. In the whirlwind of "practical efficiency" he stands little chance of attracting attention to his nostrums of culture with no cash profits to recommend them. But there is a certain sanctity investing a book that should command the respect of even the most abandoned Philistine. A good book is the dwelling place of an immortal soul; treating it with indignity is like laying unclean hands on the Ark of the Covenant. "He who destroys a good book kills the image of God," says Milton. The books one has abused are sure to rise up in judgment against him, testifying to the coarse grain of his culture. The surface as well as the substance of a book is an index to the character of the possessor. He who abuses a good book abuses himself.

#### Functions of A. L. A. Committees

THE Committee on Committees,\* appointed by the President upon the vote of the Council at the Midwinter Meeting in Chicago on December 29, 1920, "That the President appoint a Committee on Committees to report to the Council," "showing what is the work of each Committee and making recommendations as to the committees to be created or discontinued" has opened its report with a searching investigation into its own constitutionality. It queries:

1. Has the Council the constitutional right to create committees, or to request or instruct the President of the American Library Association to appoint committees?
2. Assuming this right, should committees so created or appointed be made up of persons who are not members of the Council, and have they any authority, jurisdiction or power whatsoever, except in such matters as are expressly delegated to the Council in Section 16 of the present Constitution?
3. Are the examination of and report upon the functions and performances of the standing or special committees of the American Library Association itself among the matters so delegated to the Council in Section 16?

The Constitution itself is of little use in answering these questions.

The Committee concludes that the Council, if it be anything else than a voluntary association, is a standing committee and nothing more. As such its appointments should be limited to the creation of sub-committees of its own membership. It has, of course, the right to recommend to the Association and the Executive Board that

\*C. B. Roden, Chairman; Chalmers Hadley; T. W. Koch.



committees of larger scope and wider membership be created, but it has not the authority to vote such creations, and the parliamentary amenities as well as the co-ordination of committee activities would be materially served if this view of its powers were accepted and the committee-appointing power for the A. L. A. centralized, perhaps, in the Executive Board. It is imperative that Committees should not only know the source of their authority and be able to trace their title back to the Association itself as the only real fountain of authority, but also know the extent of their authority, and to this end they are entitled to a specific written statement, such as a clause in the by-laws or a positive enactment by the Executive Board, framed at the time of their creation, to serve as a charter or warrant for their activities.

After admitting its own clouded title to authority the Committee proceeds to examine the origin and functions of each committee and to suggest when necessary what may be done for its betterment. Very little overlapping or duplication was found. The only clear case of duplication occurs in the Committee on Foreign Publications, originated at the Mid-winter Meeting of the Middle Western University Librarians, 1919-1920, for the purpose of securing better service for libraries in the completion of files of periodicals issued in Germany and Austria during the war period, whose problems are already fully comprehended within the scope of the Book Buying Committee.

The Committee on Library Co-operation With Other Countries, created by the Executive Board, 1921, to respond to calls from abroad, i. e., from municipalities and other official bodies for assistance and advice in the application of American library methods, needs to be endowed with more explicit authority if this important activity

is to be covered by a committee instead of being controlled from headquarters.

The work of the Committee on Reciprocal Relations with Other National Organizations, appointed to advance the possibility and arrange for the establishment of co-operation between public libraries and various activities and interests represented in national organizations, should be transferred to the Secretary's office as soon as provision can be made for it, as the Committee's activities are of a more or less clerical nature not requiring the attention of a special group of members acting as a committee. The Secretary's office is also the logical haven for the Committee on Publicity, created as a special committee by the Executive Board, 1917, and changed to a standing committee in connection with the Enlarged Program, altho that Committee might be still left the work of conference publicity, which it has conducted more than capably in the past.

As an apparent defect in the committee system is noted the custom of submitting reports in writing, to be printed in advance of the annual or mid-winter meetings, and dispensing with oral presentation except by special arrangement or for especially important subjects. The Committee recommends that all committee reports save those dealing with business routine, such as travel, program, etc., be accorded a fixed place on the program either of the Association or the Council. Among the duties allotted to the latter body it is thought the receipt and consideration of all important committee reports might be included as a profitable and appropriate function.

#### WANTED: MATERIAL ON GROTIUS

*To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

On behalf of the "Union Académique Internationale," which is about to publish the complete writings of Hugo Grotius, the eminent Dutch Statesman and author (1583-1645), I desire to locate in American libraries and collections original letters of Hugo Grotius.

I will be greatly obliged for any information on such material to be sent to  
(Professor Dr.) A. EEKHOF,  
Leyden University,  
Leyden (Holland).



BOOK WAGON OF THE MILTON (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

### Library Extension in El Paso

**T**HE Public Library at El Paso, Texas, opened its remodeled building in April.

The additions consist of a new upper floor, two outdoor reading porches, and many changes on the main floor and in the basement for the comfort and efficiency of the service. The Children's Department has been enlarged by the addition of two more rooms, a story hour room and librarian's office, also one of the reading porches is devoted to the use of the children. The new floor houses the reference collection and the department of science and technology. A successful ventilating and air-washing system keeps the building cool during the hot summer months, this system being especially efficient in dry climates.

In the past two years the Library has greatly extended the use of its mining and geological department, serving the mining men locally as well as in the neighboring states and Mexico.

There are now 21,000 books in the circulating collection and 10,000 volumes in the reference department. The circulation averages 12,000 a month.

MAUD DURLIN SULLIVAN, *Librarian.*

### Architect and Librarian

*To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

The following extract is from an article by C. Matlack Price in the *Century Magazine* for September, entitled "The Trend of Architectural Thought in America:"

"The building of the Library of Columbia University falls into a somewhat similar class of architectural achievement. Not so literally a temple as the Scottish Rite, it is nevertheless based on the temple-of-learning idea, and entirely fulfills its architectural destiny in being a beautiful temple. It has no need to be anything else. . . ."

I now quote from the report of the Acting Li-



THE ADULT READING PORCH OF THE EL PASO PUBLIC LIBRARY



PART OF THE CHILDREN'S ROOM

brarian of Columbia University for 1920:

"Under the circumstances at hand, as they have often been reviewed, the Library has been obliged to adopt as a principle the development of departmental libraries. This had to follow by reason of the nature of the main building itself, no less than thru the needs of instruction. There is no place in the Library building for any general reserve system, which means both shelving enough for many copies of many books and seats enough for the readers who desire to use them, and unless the book required for use is reasonably near the lecture room or laboratory, there is an inconvenience and a waste of time in securing it. . . ."

EARLE F. WALBRIDGE, *Librarian.*  
*Harvard Club of New York City.*

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 15, 1921



THE memorial of the American Library Association against the extension of the "tax on knowledge," prepared jointly by the Committee on Book Buying and the Committee on Federal and State Relations should not be without its effect upon the Congress, altho this has seemed reluctant to accept any suggestions from outside for reduction of duties. The removal from the free list of books more than twenty years old and books in foreign languages does not directly affect libraries as to cost, because of the duty free privilege, which is comprehensive, but it does mean waste of time and hence of money in the red-tape "rigmarole" necessary for free entry. In the long run this adds to the cost of books and a tax on these two classes of books can scarcely be defended either from revenue or protection viewpoints. Perhaps a more serious matter to libraries which is less emphasized by the memorial is that the bill would check the importation of important collections en bloc to be sold by auction or otherwise in this country. Under present economic conditions abroad such collections, of great value and consisting chiefly of books more than twenty years old, naturally find their way to this country and afford a rich mine for library purchasing. It would be a boon to libraries as well to individual readers if the taxes on knowledge could be altogether dispensed with, as the revenue from them is not great and "free art" is already a feature of our tariff legislation, but this is scarcely to be expected. It is fairly to be expected, however, that there should be no extension of these taxes in directions where nothing is to be gained that is worth gaining and where added inconvenience is put in the path of making important collections of books in our great libraries.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"THE object of cataloging is to make knowledge available to the public, and, as in the case of writing books, the best results can be attained only by clearness of thought, skillful arrangement and wise restriction." This is the summation of the valuable contribution on the problems of cataloging presented by Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge, director of Harvard University libraries in general, at the

Swampscott meeting. It is the result of long and double experience as a professorial user of books and catalogs and as one dealing with the making of catalogs, and the suggestions are well worth heeding. It is the more important because it represents developments from the actual work in one of the greatest of university libraries, which has been famous for its catalog, a catalog which was a pioneer in scope and method among those of both university and public libraries of the first rank.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THOSE present at the Atlantic City meeting last Spring will recall the important distinction between cataloging and bibliographical work which was developed in the discussion on Dr. Van Hoesen's suggestive paper. Mr. Solberg brought out the view that the library catalog should be confined to stating in the simplest manner what books are in the library, while bibliographies should be chiefly relied upon to give specific and comparative information, these being always the better if coming from the hands of one specially equipped to deal with the subject of his specific bibliography. Certainly much time is wasted in adding to catalog cards information not needed by most of those who immediately consult them, while, on the other hand, as was pointed out, thoro information available somewhere as to the nature and collation of a book will often save much time and effort in going to the shelves for particulars which can instantly be jotted down in the process of cataloging. The happy mean, it was suggested, might be to put on the card all the information which is easily available and which might be useful, without taking valuable time for chasing up difficult details of information. Here, as everywhere, theoretical considerations must be mitigated by common sense, and the professional spirit must not be exercised to the extent of wasting time and effort on unnecessary minutiae.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE reduction in building costs tho not yet as substantial as it should be either in material or labor, is having its effect in stimulating preparation at least for library building. Cleveland is already making progress with its

"reading factories" and Wilmington plans to start at once on its work. Philadelphia's foundations are nearly completed, but Brooklyn is hindered by the unwillingness of the present municipal administration to grant further funds for its unfinished wing which is wasting public money because what is already built cannot be utilized. It is to be noted with gratification that all these buildings have fine sites which are an advantage literally from two points of view.

One is that a building seen from parks or wide avenues adds visually to a city's architectural features and thus exploits the palaces of the people. The other is that the library, thus brought to public view, becomes self-advertising and automatically extends its clientèle of readers and its influence. It is short-sighted indeed to retard this class of building enterprise, even if costs are not yet at bottom level.

## LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

### AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

#### COMMITTEES, 1921-1922

*Bookbinding.*—Mary E. Wheelock, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo., chairman; Florence Dowden; Sarah L. Munson.

*Book Buying.*—M. L. Raney, Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md., chairman; Anna G. Hubbard; Purd B. Wright.

*Cataloging.*—W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan General Library, Ann Arbor, chairman; T. F. Currier; J. C. M. Hanson; Sophie K. Hiss; Theresa Hitchler; Harriet E. Howe; A. G. S. Josephson; Charles Martel; Axel Moth.

*Civil Service Relations.*—W. D. Johnston, Public Library, St. Paul, Minn., chairman; C. F. D. Belden; George F. Bowerman; M. J. Ferguson; Carl B. Roden; P. L. Windsor.

*Committee on Committees.*—Carl B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago, chairman; Chalmers Hadley; T. W. Koch.

*Constitution and By-Laws.*—Henry N. Sanborn, Public Library, Bridgeport, Conn., chairman; M. S. Dudgeon; Malcolm G. Wyer.

*Council Program.*—A. S. Root, Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, Ohio, chairman; S. H. Ranck (1 year); Bessie Sargeant Smith (2 years); C. F. D. Belden (3 years).

*Decimal Classification Advisory Committee.*—C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago, chairman; Corinne Bacon; W. S. Biscoe; Jennie D. Fellows; George W. Lee; Julia Pettet; Mary L. Sutliff.

*Education.*—Harriet A. Wood, Minnesota Department of Education, St. Paul, chairman; Harriet K. Avery; Duncan Burnet; C. C. Certain; Annie T. Eaton; Alice I. Hazeltine; A. D. Keator; Mary Lytle; Martha Pritchard; O. S. Rice; Mary E. Robbins; Sherman Williams; Adeline B. Zachert.

*Federal and State Relations.*—J. I. Wyer, N.

Y. State Library, Albany, chairman; Claribel R. Barnett; Johnson Brigham; M. S. Dudgeon; Edith Guerrier; H. H. B. Meyer; C. Seymour Thompson; Martha Wilson; Elizabeth H. West. *Finance.*—George B. Utley, Newberry Library, Chicago, chairman; H. W. Craver; Carl B. Roden.

*Foreign Periodicals of the War Period.*—H. M. Lydenberg, Public Library, New York City, chairman; Willard Austen; J. T. Gerould.

*Hispanic Countries.*—Frederick C. Hicks, Columbia Univ. Law Library, New York City, chairman; Peter H. Goldsmith.

*Institutional Libraries.*—Miriam E. Carey, Minn. State Board of Control, St. Paul, chairman; F. W. Jenkins; E. Kathleen Jones; Harriet Leitch; Julia A. Robinson; Louise Singley; Clarence W. Sumner; Charlotte Templeton; Caroline Webster; Nellie Williams.

*International Relations.*—Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., chairman; E. H. Anderson; R. R. Bowker; W. N. C. Carlton; John Cotton Dana; T. W. Koch; George H. Locke; E. C. Richardson.

*Legislation* (Appointed by Council).—W. F. Yust, Public Library, Rochester, N. Y., chairman; W. O. Carson; Mary E. Downey; M. J. Ferguson; W. J. Hamilton; Frederick C. Hicks; John B. Kaiser; C. B. Lester; S. H. Ranck; Fannie C. Rawson; Mary U. Rothrock; C. P. P. Vitz; O. L. Wildermuth.

*Library Administration.*—F. F. Hopper, Public Library, N. Y. City, chairman; Jeannette M. Drake; Ethel F. McCollough.

*Library Co-operation with Other Countries.*—Mary Eileen Ahern, editor, *Public Libraries*, Chicago, chairman; W. W. Bishop; Alexander Calhoun; Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf.

*Sub-committees.*—Far East: Cornelia Marvin, Oregon State Library, Salem, chairman; Children's Work in Other Countries: Annie Carroll Moore, Public Library, New York City, chairman; Jessie Carson.



*Library Revenues.*—S. H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich., chairman; H. C. Wellman.

*Library Service (Committee of Five).*—Arthur E. Bostwick, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo., chairman; Florence Overton; A. S. Root; Henry N. Sanborn; Bessie Sargeant Smith.

*Library Training.*—Malcolm G. Wyer, Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, chairman; W. W. Appleton; Emma V. Baldwin; Mary E. Hazeltine; John A. Lowe; Margaret Mann; Effie L. Power; Carrie E. Scott; F. K. Walter.

*Library Workers Association.*—Edith Tobitt, Public Library, Omaha, Neb., chairman; June R. Donnelly; Edna B. Pratt.

*National Certification and Training.*—C. C. Williamson, Public Library, New York City, chairman; J. F. Hosic; Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr.; Cornelia Marvin; Everett R. Perry; Josephine A. Rathbone; Julia A. Robinson; P. L. Windsor.

*Preparation of a Bibliography of Humanistic Literature* (In conjunction with a Committee from the American Association of University Professors).—W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan General Library, Ann Arbor, chairman; E. H. Anderson; Andrew Keogh; H. H. B. Meyer.

*Program.*—A. S. Root, Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, Ohio, chairman; S. H. Ranck; Carl H. Milam.

*Public Documents.*—H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., chairman; Tommie Dora Barker; W. O. Carson; Gratia A. Countryman; Alice J. Haines; Clarence B. Lester; S. H. Ranck.

*Publicity.*—W. H. Kerr, Kansas State Normal School Library, Emporia, chairman; A. L. Bailey; C. H. Compton; M. J. Ferguson; Mary Frank; Elizabeth Knapp; John H. Leete; Paul M. Paine; S. H. Ranck; Charles E. Rush; Ida F. Wright.

*Reciprocal Relations with Other National Organizations.*—Mary Eileen Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*, Chicago, chairman; Marilla W. Freeman; John H. Leete.

*Recruiting for Library Service.*—J. T. Jennings, Public Library, Seattle, Wash., chairman; Irving R. Bundy; F. K. W. Drury; Frances E. Earhart; Alice M. Jordan; Florence Overton; Annie A. Pollard; Ernest J. Reece; Rena Reese; Flora B. Roberts; Grace D. Rose; Charles H. Stone; Althea Warren.

*Revision of Adams' Manual of Historical Literature.*—A. H. Shearer, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y., chairman; H. H. B. Meyer; C. W. Reeder.

*Sponsorship for Knowledge* (Appointed by Council).—Charles F. D. Belden, Public Li-

brary, Boston, Mass., chairman; George W. Lee; George H. Tripp; Hiller C. Wellman; Frank H. Whitmore.

*Standardization of Libraries* (Appointed by Council).—P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, chairman; Helen E. Haines; Margaret Hickman; Julia A. Robinson; Mrs. Carl B. Roden; R. K. Shaw; Asa Wynkoop.

*Travel.*—F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass., chairman; C. H. Brown; John F. Phelan.

*Union List of Serials* (Appointed by Council).—C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago, chairman; Arthur E. Bostwick.

*Ventilation and Lighting of Public Library Buildings* (Appointed by Council).—S. H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich., chairman; C. W. Andrews; E. D. Burton; D. Ashley Hooker; H. M. Lydenberg.

*Work with the Foreign Born.*—Mrs. E. E. Ledbetter, Broadway Branch, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio, chairman; J. Maud Campbell; Hannah C. Ellis; Josephine Gratiaa; Marion L. Horton; Margery C. Quigley; Adelaide C. Rood.

#### BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

THE Bay Path Library Club held its annual meeting in the Holden Public Library on June 9.

Mrs. Frederick W. Smith of the Malden Library assisted by representatives from the Lancaster and Leominster libraries, gave a practical demonstration showing the actual working out of Mr. Fison's inexpensive plan for binding magazines. (See *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for May 1).

Miss Keyes, president, called the meeting to order for a short business session. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and accepted, the latter showing a balance of \$67.48 to the credit of the club. A leaflet giving a record of the use of the traveling library purchased by the club, was shown by Miss Keyes, and Mrs. Whittemore reported that several books in this library had been rebound at the expense of the club.

The following officers were elected: President, Emily Haynes; first vice-president, Edith M. Gates; second vice-president, Albert Hinds; secretary, Mabel E. Knowlton; treasurer, Grace M. Whittemore.

The afternoon session opened with a short discussion as to the advisability of continuing the box lunch plan, after which Miss Grace Barr of the educational department of M. Steinert & Sons, Boston, gave a most entertaining talk on "How history has influenced the music of this country," illustrated by victrola records.

Following, Miss Wheeler conducted book reviews, arranged on the community plan, by which each member present was asked to give a short review of some book or books read.

MABEL E. KNOWLTON, *Secretary*.

#### LIBRARY CALENDAR

Sept. 27-29. At Eagles Mere.

Twenty-first meeting of the Keystone State Library Association.

Oct.—At Ames.

Annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association.

Oct. 10-12. At Milwaukee.

Annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association.

Oct. 11-13. At the University of Illinois, Urbana.

Annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association.

Oct. 13-14. At Keene, N. H.

Meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association.

Oct. 20-21. At Litchfield, Conn. Headquarters at the Phelps Tavern.

Annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association.

Oct. 26-28. At Muncie.

Annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association.

Dec. 29-30. At Chicago.

Mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A. Council.

## AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BACON, Virginia C., R 1915, formerly librarian of the Humboldt State Normal School, Arcata, Calif., recently librarian and service secretary to the Junior Division of the U. S. Employment Service, United States Department of Labor, appointed librarian of Park College, Parkville, Mo.

COOK, Grace L., 1915-16 N. Y. P. L., catalog librarian, Columbia University Engineering Library, is to go to the Library of Erasmus High School, Brooklyn, and is replaced by Juliet A. Handerson, 1908 W. R.; 1915 N. Y. P. L., on leave from the Cleveland Public Library.

KIMBALL, Florence B., 1907 N. Y. S., appointed acting librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, pending the selection of a librarian to succeed Charles R. Green, resigned.

PATTERSON, Lilla, 1910 W. R., for the last four years assistant in the Municipal Reference Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has accepted the position of reference librarian of Mount Union College Library.

ROSS, Cecil A., has resigned the librarianship of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration to enter the senior year of the N. Y. S.

SOHN, Howard B., 1920 I., leaves the Youngstown, (Ohio) Public Library to become librarian of the high school at Canton, Ohio.

TRIMBLE, Katherine M., appointed supervising librarian of the Virgin Islands libraries, organized by Adeline B. Zachert, and not assistant to Miss Zachert at Harrisburg as announced in our August number.

WING, Alice L., 1904 I., has resigned from her position as organizer with the Michigan State Library Commission, to become assistant in the Library of Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware.

Among appointments of members of the class of 1921 of the University of Illinois Library School are: James B. Childs, a member of the staff of the University of Illinois Library for three years, has accepted a position in the John Crerar Library; Ethel Blum, formerly an assistant in the Illinois State Historical Library, to be librarian of the State Normal School at Bowling Green, O.; Ruth Sankee, formerly librarian of the East Texas State Normal School, to be librarian of the new high school of the University of Illinois.

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## IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

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### MAINE

*Portland.* The Portland Public Library, with a book stock of 79,161 and a staff of eleven, circulated 105,386 books during the year 1920, a gain of about three thousand over the circulation of the previous year. The Children's Room circulated 24,871 books. Receipts from general sources and library funds were \$17,375, of which \$7,000 was received from the City of Portland and \$500 from the State of Maine. An increase in the use of government documents was noted, especially on the part of one of Portland's largest business houses. The reference and delivery rooms had special exhibits at the time of the Maine Centennial celebration.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Woburn.* The Woburn Public Library with no branches or stations circulated 86,647 books in 1920, representing a per capita circulation of five, and an increase over the previous year of 4702 books. Books were also loaned to the citizens of North Woburn thru the Eunice Thompson Memorial Library in that town. The Woburn library contains 51,592 volumes. About 23 per cent of the population of 16,574 are borrowers.

Effective publicity has taken the form of a weekly column conducted by the Librarian, William N. Seaver, in the *Woburn Daily Times*, entitled "Your Public Library." The library's file of Woburn newspapers and the index to them are now complete from the year 1840, with the exception of a few of the early years.

*Salem.* In 1920 the Salem Public Library loaned 161,075 books, the largest circulation in its history. The population of Salem is 42,529. The increase in circulation also increased the difficulties of the library in making replacements and serving its public with a book appropriation of about \$4,000 and in cramped quarters at the East and North branches. The library contained in all 70,483 volumes at the end of the year. Total receipts were \$30,129, and \$16,304 was paid out in salaries.

*Newton.* On a basis of the 1920 population figure for Newton of 46,054 the total circulation of books from the Newton Free Library for the year was 8.2 volumes per capita. At Chestnut Hill and Newton Lower Falls, served mainly by book wagon, the per capita circulation was 12 and 18 volumes respectively. House to house delivery continued all year without interruption, the library substituting a sleigh for its automobile during the three weeks of the worst

winter weather. Almost ten per cent of the total circulation of 378,393 volumes were delivered in this way directly at the homes of the patrons of the library.

At the end of the year there were 108,528 volumes in the library; the total registration 16,636 borrowers. Receipts from endowment funds and the city appropriation were \$59,599, and \$13,116 was spent for books, periodicals, and binding, with \$28,083 for salaries. In 1915 the City Treasury expended 8.6 cents for each book circulated, and in 1920 it expended 12.2 cents per book, representing the relatively moderate increase of 42 per cent in the cost of each book circulated.

### RHODE ISLAND

*Elmwood.* By the will of Edith Wright, the Elmwood Public Library Association receives a bequest of \$125,000.

### CONNECTICUT

*Bridgeport.* The fortieth annual report of the Bridgeport Public Library, for the year ending May 31, 1921, shows a circulation of 741,516 volumes, a per capita circulation of 5.1 volumes. In the three years since reorganization was begun, the circulation has increased 376 per cent, from 197,196 to 741,516 volumes. In spite of increased costs of service, books and supplies, the cost of maintenance has been reduced from 18 cents to 12 cents for each volume circulated. The Library has now 133,660 volumes. 26,015 volumes were added by purchase in the year. The library tax netted \$107,640, and the expenditures from this fund were \$92,689.12. \$46,724.87 was spent for salaries and \$26,010.38 for books.

The Library has now four branch buildings opened in the last three years, and is erecting two more at a combined cost of \$90,000.

### NEW YORK

*New York City.* A review of the year ending June 30, 1920, by the Acting Librarian of Columbia University, William H. Carpenter, shows a relatively normal use of the resources of the library after the unusual demands made upon it in various directions by the war and the conditions that immediately followed it. The total recorded use of books, including volumes supplied from the loan desk for outside use and for use in the building and from the reading rooms for the same purposes, amounted to 1,066,387. The loan desk in the General Li-

brary in particular supplied 25,500 more volumes to readers than in the previous year. The General Library and Departments added 22,694 volumes; the School of Law, 4,184; the School of Medicine, 2,079; Barnard College, 895; Teachers' College, 3,470; and the College of Pharmacy, 82, making a total of 33,404 volumes and a grand total for the Library of 794,852 volumes. The estimated number of unbound pamphlets was 50,000.

The acute lack of room in the main library has made obligatory the development of departmental libraries in spite of the large administrative expense and the duplication of equipment and material involved by that policy. At the time of the report there were five departmental libraries of varying sizes on the various floors of Schermerhorn Hall and five more in Philosophy Hall. The suggested remedy is a policy of "local centralization." One large room in each building would decentralize sufficiently for convenience of use and centralize sufficiently for effective administration. Rooms that connect or alcoves that separate could readily preserve the distinction of subjects with a unity of supervision. The single reading room of the building would be provided with encyclopædias, dictionaries, atlases and general reference books in a much smaller number than is necessary under a system of many rooms.

The facilities of the College Study have grown yearly less adequate to meet the increasing demands for service. In 1914-15, in most respects a normal year, the total use of books there was 69,651; in 1919-20, the total was 106,122. The condition has been materially relieved by the assignment of 301 Hamilton Hall as additional quarters for the Study. Another pressing need is for greater reading facilities for Extension students, numbering that year 12,873, who use the General Reading Room in ever increasing numbers. Two of the three openings of this room into the surrounding corridor were closed in a successful effort to check the heavy loss of books from the open shelves, only a single exit and entrance being retained.

A card known as a "Library card" was issued every student using the library upon presentation of the proper credentials, which provides for his signature, address, and the School of the University where he is in attendance. The card is accepted in all departments of the University Library as evidence of the holder's privilege to borrow books during the period it specifies.

Expenditures for salaries totaled \$68,862; for books and serials, \$22,448, and for binding, \$7,799. Total expenditures amounted to \$172,817.

*Chautauqua.* The twenty-first session of the Chautauqua School for Librarians was attended by 58 students from 15 states as follows: Ohio, 11; Indiana, 1; Utah, 8; New York, 6; Pennsylvania, 5; Missouri, 5; Michigan, 3; Maryland, 2; West Virginia, 2; and one each from Connecticut, Florida, Nebraska, New Jersey, Texas and Wyoming. The libraries represented by the students are: Public, 30; county, 9; high school, 6; college, 6; university, 2; special, 2; township, 1; agricultural college, 1; state library, 1. Eleven students completed this year the fourth year of the course and are therefore graduates of the second class.

*Norwich.* The Guernsey Memorial Library reported a steady volume of work for the library year ending June 30, 1920, in spite of the handicap of an inadequate and even unsafe library building, which was closed for ten days early in 1920, while repairs were made to safeguard the lives of library users. Cost of construction has prohibited the erection of a new library building, for which the Board of Education was authorized in 1919 to raise funds.

Out of a population of 8,345 there were 5,477 registered borrowers, who took out 44,867 books during the year. To the twenty-four schools in Chenango County 446 volumes were loaned thru teacher-librarians.

#### OHIO

*Toledo.* The report of the Toledo Public Library for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1920, covers the forty-sixth year of the library and the sixth year of the administration of Librarian Herbert S. Hirshberg. The main library and its branches, Birmingham, Jermain, Kent, Locke, Mott and South, circulated 973,922 books, a gain of 97,202 over 1919, or four books for every inhabitant of Toledo, "regardless of age and literacy." The main library circulated 280,059 books, the branches 592,791, and deposits 101,072. A branch was opened in January in a second-floor room of the East Side Community House operated by the National Catholic War Council, but open to all without respect to creed. The branch was immediately taxed to its capacity and was moved in the spring into more spacious quarters in front. The Schools Division placed books in 157 rooms in 51 schools. Approval by the voters of the \$11,000,000 school bond issue will expedite the construction of new school buildings, and if the library program is carried out in connection with the new school buildings rapid expansion of the library is also expected. The branch libraries in these buildings will to a great extent take care of neighborhoods not now provided for.



The Polish Educational Association offered the Library Board the use of the balance in their treasury amounting to more than \$2,000 for the purchase of Polish books for the library. The books will be placed in Mott Branch and in the Main Library until such time as a library branch is opened in the Polish district along Lagrange street.

The expenditure for the year from city funds was \$118,352, slightly less than the appropriation of \$118,650. The total receipts from taxes, fines, etc., amounted to \$108,545. The original appropriation for the year at first included no appropriation for new books, the intention being to provide the book money thru a bond issue after the balance of about \$5,000 from the bond issue fund of 1919 had been spent. Financial conditions made it impossible to sell bonds, and an ordinance was passed in May voting an additional appropriation for new books of \$14,000. \$15,874 was spent in all for this purpose, and \$71,512 for salaries. Beginning with 1921 the bonus of 10 per cent on all library salaries instituted the previous April was removed, but the old salary schedule of July, 1919, was raised, making the initial salary for training class graduates \$80. The first class to graduate from the training course conducted by the Board of Education under the new plan numbered twelve, all of whom are employed as assistants in the library. Marie A. Newberry's instruction was supplemented by courses in children's work and cataloging conducted by Miss Wright and Miss Riggs of the library staff and by lectures by other members of the staff.

*Akron.* A report of the Acting Librarian of the Akron Public Library, Maude Herndon, covers the use, facilities, and special and routine activities of the library during 1920, more particularly since the resignation of the former librarian, Mary P. Edgerton, on June 1, 1920.

In July, at the request of the Library Board, the Akron Bureau of Municipal Research made a survey and reported on the work and facilities of the library. Herbert S. Hirshberg, librarian of the Toledo Public Library, was asked to assist the Library Board in making up the budget for 1921, which he recommended should be estimated at \$131,000 to provide branch libraries in the four compass sections of the city. The budget, however, was cut to \$35,000, making branch development in 1921 out of the question. In the course of the library publicity campaign inaugurated by the Akron Library Club in the fall, Arthur E. Bostwick of the St. Louis Public Library spoke before the Akron Chamber of Commerce and the College Club, commenting on the fact that Akron was spending millions of dollars for public improvements while setting

aside only a small amount for improvements in the library.

The assessed valuation of the city in 1920 was estimated at \$350,000,000, and the population was 208,435. 20,866 borrowers were registered at the end of the year. The net circulation increased from 108,698 in 1919, the largest previous year, to 139,579 in 1920, or 20.4 per cent. The main library circulated 113,475 volumes; the Firestone Park Station, with a book stock of 807 volumes, 2,894; the Mason School Station, with 1,025 books, 4,496; and the three classroom deposits, 18,714.

Both the Firestone Park and the Mason School Station were opened for the first time late in the year. Other sections of the city have asked for book service. Three different groups of citizens, representing the business men, the schools and residents of East Akron; the citizens club from North Hill; and ten schools thru the superintendent and principals and representatives from the Home and School League have all applied for service which could not be given. The library added 5,756 books during the year by purchase, bringing the total number of volumes to 40,365. \$33,439 was spent in library service. The rate of tax levy for library purposes was .158.

The Acting Librarian recommends an increase in the book supply and the discarding of much of the present shabby and out-of-date stock; the establishing of branches, additional stations, and classroom collections; the placing of additional stacks in the mezzanine floor of the main library; separation of the general reading room from the reference room, and more extensive advertising of library opportunities.

#### ILLINOIS

*Chicago.* On June 30, 1920, there were 599,492 volumes in the University of Chicago libraries, with unaccessioned volumes estimated at 85,000 and about 200,000 pamphlets.

Readers to the number of 1,137,123 were registered, and there was a total recorded use of books of 520,013. At the beginning of the year covered by the report a new Card Department was organized with a staff of nine persons. This step seemed warranted by the importance of the work of producing and procuring cards for the various catalogs of the library, including as it does typewriting, multigraphing, printing, proof-reading, ordering from other libraries, receiving and distributing cards, and sending out copies of the library's own cards to twenty-one other institutions, to which only complete sets are furnished.

Large additions were made to the loan libraries within the year. Books are lent for special

fees in three different ways: (a) A set of books including all those required for the course is lent for the quarter. (b) A number of the most important books, or even single volumes, are lent for the quarter. (c) Single volumes are lent by the day. Sets vary in number from three to twenty-five titles. The fee is low, but is sufficient to cover the cost of the books, tho not of the service.

#### WISCONSIN

The thirteenth biennial report of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission rehearses the varied services which the Commission is prepared to render to any individual, group of individuals, or institution in the state. Any citizen who desires a book which he does not own or cannot obtain can usually get it by writing to Madison, and any five citizens can secure a traveling library of fifty volumes by applying to the Commission, which also makes a special effort to provide teachers in the rural schools with books. During 1919-1920 nearly eleven thousand requests were filled by twice as many volumes thru the parcel post. The state traveling libraries reach 1,893 communities, while sixteen county libraries supply 553 more. A total of 22,309 volumes are sent out from the county headquarters to library stations. The Commission in 1919-1920 sent out in all 81,835 volumes in traveling library boxes and by parcel post from the traveling libraries and thru study clubs. The annual appropriation for its work was \$32,000 in 1919 and \$41,500 in 1920, with \$21,800 each year for the legislative reference department. In the last legislative session 132 out of the 133 assemblymen and senators called upon this department for drafting services, and filed 1984 requests for drafts of bills, resolutions, and other legislative documents.

The Commission has made special efforts to place books at the disposal of ex-service men in the various hospitals of the state, and books used in occupational therapeutics have been furnished for the psychiatric institute at Mendota where large numbers of shell shocked men are receiving treatment. Twenty traveling libraries are also set aside for the sole use of tuberculosis sanitariums, with the state sanitarium at Statesan as the center of the system.

The Commission recommends that a law applicable to Milwaukee only be made applicable to the other counties in the state. Under this law the city library serves the entire county thru branches and deposit stations, with the expense paid in the first instance by the county but subsequently charged back against the various towns, cities, and villages, each paying in proportion to the amount of library service actually

rendered. The Commission also recommends that further provision be made permitting a direct contract between the county and the public library for county library service, to be paid for out of general county funds, and suggests that a law permitting the establishment of an entirely new county library system should be enacted to be used in those counties where no adequate library facilities are within reach.

#### MINNESOTA

The first report of the State Board of Education and the twenty-first biennial report of the Department of Education of the State of Minnesota is also the first to describe the work of the Library Division. The Division was added to the Department of Education August 1, 1919, succeeding the Public Library Commission, whose existence as a separate board terminated, and whose functions, powers and duties were vested in the newly created State Board of Education.

The total number of public libraries in the state is 150, of which 109 are organized under state law and supported wholly or in part by taxation, and 41 maintained by library associations, civic leagues, community clubs or study clubs. With a few exceptions every municipality in the state of over 2,000 people has established a public library, but more than one-half are in villages of less than 2,000 people. There are 12 counties in the state which have no public library, and only 40 of the 86 counties have libraries of 5,000 volumes. No county libraries have been organized as yet under the county library law passed in 1919.

In all the public libraries of the state there are 1,263,732 volumes. School libraries own 2,306,481 volumes, and traveling libraries 31,950. \$82,525 was spent for books and periodicals in public libraries, as against \$143,595 for the schools. Total salaries amounted to \$313,171; total expenditure \$762,930. From public libraries 4,728,398 volumes were drawn, and 561,773 from those in the schools.

The new Division has continued the work of the old Commission in encouraging the organization and development of public libraries in communities. During the biennial period a total of 131 visits were made by members of the library staff to 85 towns and two rural schools in 51 counties. Addresses were made at 49 library and educational meetings, 8 county school institutes and 31 meetings of county officers, students, and other groups. *Library Notes and News* was sent quarterly to all public and institution librarians, to county superintendents, and to high, graded, and consolidated schools, and library exhibits were held at the State Fair, at the State Conference of Charities and Correc-

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The Traveling Library department loaned 6,973 books and 25,718 pamphlets during the biennial period. The assistance of the St. Paul Public Library has increased the effectiveness of these package libraries, which are sent to any responsible person in the state on payment of postage. Foreign books were sent to individuals or to small libraries serving a foreign-born population, the languages including Finnish, French, German, Norwegian, Polish and Swedish. The 4,000 War Service books received as

Minnesota's share were sorted and distributed to the smaller libraries of the state, added to the collection of the Library Division, or given to special technical libraries where they would be of use. Thirty collections numbering 3,671 volumes were sent out.

The Summer School for Library Training, omitted in 1919 during the period of reorganization, was held in 1920 at the University Farm, and 38 students completed the course, equally divided between school and public libraries. The course totaled 97 hours, with special emphasis on book selection.

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## LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

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### POSITIONS WANTED

Wanted, position by librarian experienced in publicity, organizing and school work. Address F. I. K., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Cataloger with experience in Canada and the United States desires position in Canadian library, doing cataloging and general library work. Residence and naturalization intended. Address A. C. 15, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College and library school graduate with nine years' varied library experience, chiefly administrative, wishes interesting executive position by October 1st. Would go to any section of the country and prefers hard work. Lowest salary \$2100. Address H. M. 15, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Young man, college graduate, with library school training and seven years' college and library experience, wants to find position as librarian of public, college or normal school library, or would like to hear of interesting temporary position. Address N. P. L. 16, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College and library school graduate with six years' experience in cataloging, having knowledge of Latin, French, German, and Italian, wants position as cataloger or assistant cataloger in a Rocky Mountain, Pacific Coast, or southwestern state. Address E. C. 16, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Young man, born in Russia, Jewish Theological Seminary in Russia; came to this country 1913; in Texas and Louisiana, writing and teaching, 1913-20; Tulane University, two

courses; University of Buffalo 1920—date (including summer 1921) A.B., reading, speaking and literary knowledge of Russian, Hebrew, Yiddish, English. Reading and writing knowledge of Polish, German, Ukrainian, Aramaic, and acquaintance with other Slavonic languages and Greek. At University of Buffalo he took the three-hour course (one year) in Library Science, so has a general knowledge of library work. References supplied. Address, M. Y., care of Dr. Augustus H. Shearer, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

### POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, assistant to take charge of serials and binding department in a college library in the Middle West. College degree, library school and some experience required. Address C. S. I. 16, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, stating salary required.

Wanted, assistant reference librarian in Middle West state university library. Salary \$1400-\$1600 according to training and experience. Address A. Z. 15, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The first of September finds the American Library Association employment service unable to meet all the requests for recommendations for library positions. Librarians are needed in almost every field of library endeavor. Librarians who desire change of position will greatly facilitate the work of the Association by registering very promptly should they desire to avail themselves of the opportunities now open. Children's librarians are particularly in demand.

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## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

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### ANTHROPOLOGY

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Denver, Colorado. Public Library. Children's Department. A ladder of good reading. [Third and fourth grades; fifth and sixth grades; seventh and eighth grades. 4 p. each] (Vacation reading list for pupils of the Denver public schools).

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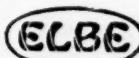
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